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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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For Beauty & Complexion USE AFGHAN SNOW SOLE AGENT— PATANWALA L^D BOMBAY.3 Branch: CALCUTTA.

INDIA NO LONGER A BRITISH PROBLEM

Congress Appeal Is To United Nations

AZAD CALLS CRITICS AXIS PROPAGANDISTS

Pleads For Egyptian Deal For India In Cause Of Victory

"I REGARD the Working Committee's resolution as an appeal to the United Nations to intervene on behalf of India. This is the first occasion in the history of the Congress that such an appeal has been made. The matter is no longer one between India and England but between India and the United Nation's as the latter want to make India their operational base", declared Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in further clarifying the Congress position.

AXIS PROPAGANDISTS

The Congress President characterised adverse critics and propagandists like Sir Stafford critics as providing the material that Axis propagandists wanted and pointed out:

"Those who are trying to make out that the demand of India's independence is unreasonable in the midst of a war, may pause to consider that Free India offers to throw its entire weight on the side of the Allies.

WHY NOT EGYPTIAN DEAL?

Surely the recognition and guarantee of Egypt's independence did not present any difficulty in the way of Allies even though Egypt has remained neutral.

But Free India is committed to full participation in the United Nations' fight for freedom and peace of the world."

WHY NOT EGYPTIAN DEAL TO INDIA?

NEW DELHI, July 27.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President made the following statement at a Press Conference this evening.

"I have carefully watched the reactions to the Working Committee's resolution and have come to the conclusion that in their anxiety to find fault with the Congress, adverse critics have completely ignored the frank analysis of the political situation and constructive proposals and only concentrated on the last paragraph, which hints at the consequences of the failure to take timely steps. In doing so they have over-reached themselves by drawing a lurid picture of anarchy and chaos particularly pleasing to those who would invade India. It is the height of unwisdom to use so sharp a double-edged weapon, for while it is intended to affect public opinion in America and China, it supplies the Axis propagandists with the very material they would wish for

MISREPRESENTATION BY CRIPPS

"Sir Stafford Cripps' broadcast to America marks the climax of this propaganda. He has studiously avoided the Working Committee's resolution, because it contains a complete answer to his entire argument. He has selected for his basis a phrase or two from Mahatma Gandhi's writings torn out of their context. Mahatma Gandhi will take care of these misrepresentations. But Sir Stafford Cripps has either misunderstood or deliberately misinterpreted the Congress point of view. Commenting on the failure of Cripps' negotiation, the Working Committee has said that it has resulted in sense of frustration and a rapid and widespread increase of ill-will against Britain.

"The Committee has expressed its anxiety to avoid the experience of Malaya, Singapore and Burma and it has desired to build up resistance to any aggression on or invasion of India by the Japanese or any foreign power.

CHANGING ILLWILL INTO GOODWILL

"The Committee's much criticised resolution says "The Congress would change the persent illwill against Britain into goodwill and make India a willing partner in a joint enterprise of securing freedom for the nations and peoples of the world in the trials and tribulations which accompany it. This is only possible if India feels the glow of freedom." On the withdrawal of British rule from India, the resolution visualises a "provisional Government, representative of all important sections of the people of India."

"It further says "representatives of Free India and representatives of Great Britain will confer together for the adjustment of future relations and for the co-operation of the two countries as Allies in the common task of meeting aggression. It is the earnest desire of the Congress to enable India to resist aggression effectively with the peoples' united will and strength behind it."

"In making the proposal for the withdrawal of British rule from India, the Congress has no desire whatsoever to embarrass Great Britain or the Allied Powers in their prosecution of the war, or in any way to encourage aggression on India or increased pressure on China by the Japanese or any other power associated with the Axis group. Nor does the

JAWAHAR'S RETORT TO CRIPPS (See Page 5)

Congress intend to jeopardise the defensive capacity of the A. Powers. The Congress is, therefore, agreeable to the station'ng of the armed forces of the Allies in India, should they so desire, in order to ward off and resist Japanese or other aggression and to protect and help China."

STABLE PROVISIONAL GOVT.

"How all this can be interpreted by Sir Stafford Cripps as a demand for "walking out of India leaving this country without any constitutional form of Government and with no organised administration" passes on's comprehension. In fact what is visualised in this resolution is a stable provisional Government as the immediate result. Another glaring misstatement which he has permitted himself to broadcast to America is exremely disingenuous. Describing the form of Government which he offered to representative of Indian political leaders, he calls the Viceroy's Executive Council: "A body of Ministers like those, who advise your President." This analogy is as totally misleading as that other of the National Cabinet with which Sir Stafford Cripps tried to mislead India. If India's 'de facto' independence were recognised, and a President elected by the people of the country were at the helm of the State, the analogy of American Ministers of State would be appropriate.

EGYPT'S EXAMPLE

"Those, who are trying to make out that the demand of India's

(Continued on Page 5)

ROAD CLEAR FOR NEGOTIATIONS

Azad's Frank Statement Brings Hope

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, July 28.

A distinctly hopeful atmosphere prevails in New Delhi today—partly by reason of frank and conciliatory statements made by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to the Press Conference yesterday, which has created a good impression on American correspondents and partly by reason of President Roosevelt's decision to send Mr. Wendell Willkie to India. Mr Willkie is expected to deal with Mahatma Gandhi and Congress leaders direct and try to find an immediate solution.

As Maulana Azad has already declared that if India's right to independence is recognised by an immediate declaration, the Congress was quite prepared to consider any suggestion by the United Nations for the interim period, the way is regarded as clear for negotiations.

Political circles attach no serious importance to Sir Stafford Cripps' broadcast which is merely intended for propaganda purposes and does not denote any final decision on the part of British Government. It is recognised that no decision on Indian policy can be taken without Washington's consent.

So far as can be ascertained, the views expressed by American correspondents take the double line—keen sympathy for India's desire for freedom but anxiety to secure total war effort against Axis Powers. Maulana Azad assured American correspondents yesterday that the Congress resolution was intended to promote war effort.

CHUNGKING JOURNAL ON INDIAN STRUGGLE

CHUNGKING, July 28.

"We are convinced that India's freedom and Allied victory are inseparable and also that Allied victory depends on India's security," says the "Central Daily News" today.

"We hope first that the Congress will not ratify Mr. Gandhi's civil disobedience resolution on August 7, and second that Britain and India will resume negotiations for a satisfactory settlement."—Reuter.

CHIANG IN INDIA AGAIN?

White House Has No News Of It: Johnson Still In Washington

WASHINGTON, July 28.

Both the White House and the State Department stated yesterday that they had no knowledge of the Vichy report that Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek had arrived in India for consultation with Col. Louis Johnson, head of the American Advisory Mission in India. The State Department said that they had no knowledge of any plans for Col. Johnson's return to India at the present time. He is expected in Washington today. —Reuter.

STOP PRESS

U. S. CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, July 28.

It is expected that the United States Congress will shortly adjourn for summer until September 1 to enable members of the House of Representatives to return to their constituents to prepare their re-election campaigns.—Reuter.

R. A. F.'s DAYLIGHT RAID ON GERMANY

LONDON:—Aircraft of the bomber command attacked targets in Germany during daylight on Tuesday.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, July 28.

President Roosevelt will confer to-day with Gen. Marshal, Admiral King and Admiral Leahy.—Reuter.

ANEY TO MEET MAHATMA?

WARDHA, July 28.

It is learnt that Mr. M. S. Aney, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, will arrive at Wardha in the second week of August, after his tour of South India, when he may have an interview with Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Aney passed through Wardha to-night 'en route' to Poona, where he will address a meeting on July 31.—A. P.

Mahatmaji Expected In Bombay On Monday

Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru are expected in Bombay on Monday next.

Sir Sikandar's Offer To Congress

LAHORE, July 28.

(From Our Correspondent)

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, it is authoritatively learnt, is doing his best to persuade the Congress High Command to avoid conflict with the British Government at this critical juncture, but to negotiate for a National Government in the centre.

It is further learnt that Sir Sikandar has offered his services towards a settlement, and same if he is unsuccessful would be prepared to resign and thus create constitutional deadlock.

WILLKIE HAS NOT HEARD OF IT!

NEW YORK, July 28.

Mr. Wendell Wilkie when asked to-day to comment on the report that he was planning to mediate in the Indian deadlock replied "If there is anything in it I have not even heard of it."

He refused to confirm or deny further reports that he was going to Russia and China but it is believed he is considering a trip to the Far East.—Reuter.

Delhi Contradicts It

NEW DELHI, July 28.

There is no foundation for the story reported in a news agency message from London to-day that Mr. Wendell Wilkie is about to visit India charged with a mission by the President of the United States, says a Press Note.—A. P.

Rostov Evacuated

Monday night's Soviet 'communique' stated:

Our troops have evacuated Novocherkassk and Rostov.

SURPISE FOR BRABAZON

Virtually Asked To Withdraw Motion Given Notice Of In Lords

Lord Brabazon, former Minister of Aircraft Production, announced in the Lords that he was practically ordered to withdraw the motion of which he had given notice calling attention "to the present distribution and use of British aircraft." He declared that he gave notice of this motion a fortnight ago but when he entered the House to-day he was informed that if a debate, if held at all, must be in secret and he was virtually ordered not to proceed. Under the strongest protest he withdrew his motion.

Lord Trenchard and Lord Addison supported his protest.

Lord Cranborne said that there was nothing the enemy would like to know more than the present distribution of British aircraft. Obviously the Government could not adequately reply in public but he realised that Lord Brabazon should have had longer notice of Government's intention.—Reuter.

ENEMY PLANE IN WASHINGTON AREA?

BALTIMORE, July 28.

The reports that "Parachutists or other objects were dropped from unidentified planes" in three areas near Washington are being investigated by military authorities.

An unidentified plane was reported to the army last night.—Reuter.

Artillery Duels In Egypt

Tobruk Heavily Bombed: Axis Raid In Suez Area

LONDON, July 28.

It is believed in official circles in London that the action in north Egypt is still proceeding and it may be that it is not confined to the northern sector.

BR. TAKE UP NEW POSITION

CAIRO: British forces in the northern sector of the Egyptian front have withdrawn to positions taken last Wednesday.

SEVERE FIGHTING WITH ARTILLERY DUELS

CAIRO:—To-day's Middle East joint war Communique states: "Following attacks on enemy positions in the northern sector by our troops during the night of July 26 severe fighting developed yesterday including heavy artillery duels.

In support of land forces our light bombers and fighter bombers attacked the enemy in the northern sector. A formation of escorted "Stukas" was successfully attacked by our fighters, who shot down three enemy aircraft during the day. Last night our medium bombers successfully attacked targets at Tobruk and enemy-landing grounds in the El Daba area.

Our night fighters shot down two "Heinkels 11's" which attempted to raid the Canal zone.

12 AXIS PLANES SHOT DOWN

There was increase in air activity over Malta. Twelve Axis aircraft were destroyed and others damaged in combats, most of which took place before the enemy had been able to drop their bombs."

BOMBS IN CANAL AREA

One person was killed and seven injured during an air-raid in the Suez Canal area last night, states the Egyptian Minister of the Interior. Some damage was done to property.

Air-raid warnings were sounded in the Cairo area and certain provinces of Lower and Upper Egypt.

HEAVY ATTACK ON TOBRUK

It is stated that for the third successive night a heavy attack was made on Tobruk last night. United States air force personnel did not participate.

ITALIANS OCCUPY SIWA OASIS

CAIRO, July 28.

It is confirmed that the Siwa Oasis has been occupied by a light Italian force during the week-end following the withdrawal of a small British garrison. No great importance is at present attached to this move.

Italians occupied the Jiarabub Oasis a few days before entering Siwa.—Reuter.

Nazis Bomb Soviet Shipping On Volga

THREAT TO STALINGRAD INCREASES

Red Army's Heroic Resistance Against German Onrush

MOSCOW, July 28.

Reuter's special correspondent writes:—

Russian troops opposing German thrusts to the south of Rostov were reported this morning to be in the most unfavourable position, the Germans having manifold numerical superiority.

At the same time Stalingrad is now threatened from two directions. First, heavy fighting is going on in the Don bend, where the Soviet forces have been faced with many attacks. Second, the Germans, who have established themselves in considerable force on the south bank of the Don in the Tsymlyanskaya region, are striving to reach roads leading to Stalingrad.

An overwhelming mass of German armies, now free for action after being held up to Rostov by five days' fighting in the suburbs of the city and reinforced by troops which have been moving down from Voroshilovgrad, is now hurling itself southwards beyond the town.

NAZIS BOMB VOLGA SHIPPING

The Germans are following the railway through Kushchevko to Krasnodar, capital of the rich Kuban grain country, where corn is now standing ripe for harvest. The Russians opposing this advance were reported this morning to be unfavourably placed to check the German onrush.

A direct threat to Stalingrad comes from the easternmost portion of the Don bend, where three towns mark the line of the river —Kachalinsk on the left bank 65 miles north-west of Stalingrad, Kalach on the right bank 75 miles south-west of Stalingrad, and Novochirskaya on the right bank 110 miles south-west of Stalingrad.

The Germans are bombing shipping on the Volga, which suggests that their advance frontline aerodromes may now be within 100 to 150 miles of the river.

As at Voronezh, the Germans have been making the most reckless sacrifices to get across the Don at Tsymlyanskaya, some 130 miles south-west of Stalingrad. Night and day furious murderous fighting is going on at numerous points of the river, where crossings are being attempted. For a hundred miles the Don bank is littered with burntout German tanks and mountains of German corpses. At least one of the bridgeheads established by the Germans on the south bank has been enlarged in the past 24 hours.

Frontline despatches to-day say, that a considerable German force has established itself and is advancing. The Russian troops here are being hard pressed once again, being faced with greater numbers of tanks and planes than they were able to put in the field. The Germans are aiming at the railway running north-east to Stalingrad which is opposite to Tsymlyanskaya and lies some 50 miles from the Don. At the same time the Germans have forced the Don at other places, but they are being heavily resisted.

One frontline despatch says that the strength of the Soviet counter-attacks is increasing.

8,000 NAZIS KILLED

Fighting in the bend of the Don river is mentioned in the midday communique. At the most easterly point of the bend lies the town of Kalach and 75 miles further east beyond the Don lies Stalingrad on the Volga.

The newspaper "Komosomol Pravda" reports that "fierce battles are taking place on a certain sector of the Don front, where strong groups of Germans are trying to break through to the roads leading to Stalingrad. Here in one comparatively narrow sector in one day the Germans lost 8,000 killed and wounded."

ON VORONEZH FRONT

Marshal Timoshenko's forces continuing their advance west of the Don before Voronezh have routed two German battalions, according to a front line dispatch quoted by the Moscow radio early today.

The announcer said that north-west of Voronezh Soviet infantry, tanks and aircraft are storming Nazi pill-boxes and dugouts. A German division recently arrived from France took part in one counter-attack. The Nazis attacked the Soviet positions three times but were rolled back on each occasion, leaving many dead on the battlefield.

Eighth new German divisions including on Panzer division have arrived in the Don basin within the past few days. They are the 71st, 82nd, 240th, 246th, 370th, 371st and 377th infantry divisions and 24th Panzer division.

SOVIET BREAK THROUGH

A front line despatch received at Moscow today said that south of Voronezh Soviet troops yesterday broke through German defence positions and established themselves in the enemy's rear. Two German attempts to eject Soviet troops threatening them with encirclement failed. On the north and north-west side of the town the Germans are trying to make themselves impregnable by maintaining heavy boxfire round their positions.

Soviet offensive pressure continues to develop at all points on the Voronezh front. The position is confused by the fact that on the one hand the Russians have re-established a number of bridgeheads on the west bank of the Don—there are three new ones, two in the south having been made yesterday—while the 32nd German infantry division was yesterday brought up and launched a counter-attack in the valley between the Don and the Voronezh rivers at the close approaches to the town of Voronezh.

INDUS FLOODS NOW UNDER CONTROL

KARACHI, July 28.

The situation is now well under control; the tendency is for the water to fall and most of the excess water that was threatening Shikarpur has flowed back into the river. This reassuring picture of the flood position was given by the Premier Khan Bahadur Allahbux, at a Press Conference this evening.

The Premier said that in company of Chief Engineer Hawes he was able to survey the whole affected area from his plane sometimes flying as low as 150 to 200 feet. They thereby were able to obtain a clear idea of the behaviour of the floods.

Communication between Naudero and Sukkur and Naudero and Shikarpur was completely cut off and the only possible route between Larkana and Shikarpur was Larkana-Kamber-Shahdadkot-Jacobabad-Shikarpur. Efforts were now being concentrated to keep this route open.

The Premier said that it was very difficult to estimate the loss. To take only Sukkur Taluka the agricultural loss alone could be thirty lakhs—at a conservative estimate. Other Talukas such as Garhiyasin and Ratodero were partly affected and on top of it there was the damage to canals, bunds and regulators, railway and other property.

Asked about the food prospects in Sind Khan Bahadur Allahbux said that Sind was a surplus producer of food and as such it would be able to adjust its food position without much difficulty.

The Premier revealed that the rise in the river was the highest ever recorded beating the previous record (1929) by .7 feet.

The Premier is flying back with Mr. Hawes to-morrow.

There seems to be little possibility of the Premier going to Bombay in the first week of August in view of the flood situation.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON

To-day's Closing 18.48
Difference ..... —.2

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach July/Aug. Rs. 206
I. C. S. January Rs. 323

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1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

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SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No (———) "The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

3. LOST AND FOUND

Pearl necklace lost on Warden Road on last Thursday evening near Scandal Point. Handsome reward. Please ring 43284.
16624

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted—Suitable matches for Das¼ Shrimali (Vaish) educated youngmen aged 24 and 22 years. One a graduate employed in Government Service and the other a Doctor. No caste restriction. Apply to Box No. 16625, "Bombay Chronicle"

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted young capable man to manage and look after properties and do secretarial work in Bombay. Salary up to Rs. 50/- subject to rise with free quarters. Apply Box No. 16629, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted young smart man for Secretarial work preferably Commerce graduate. Pay according to qualifications. Box No. 16611, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for Kutch State Medical Department, 1 Lady Doctor, having experience in midwifery. 4 Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Apply stating age, experience and copies of testimonials to Jadavji Hansraj, Chief Medical Officer, Kutch State, Bhuj. (9167)

Wanted two experienced Turners for Mechanical Shop of an up-country mill. Apply with copies of certificates stating age and salary expected to Box No. 16623, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a well experienced and competent Assistant Weaving Master for an up-country Mill. One having full knowledge of erection of machinery and coasting should apply stating age, qualifications and salary expected to Box No. 16622, "Bombay Chronicle."

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

Smart qualified youth desires nightshift in mill, factory, workshop, etc., please communicate Box No. 16628, "Bombay Chronicle."

By Metal Industrial Mfg. Expert Specialist of Surgical, Scientific, Cutlery Instruments & Appliances, Tools and Tackles, Splints, A.R.P. requisites can manage, Run, Start, Control, Advice any workshop. Experience of Govt. Works and Factory routine wants service or partnership, Box No. 16632, "Bombay Chronicle."

62. TO BE LET.

To Sub-let Office Room with Telephone at Bank Street, Fort. Rent Rs. 25-0-0. Apply Box No. 16633, "Bombay Chronicle."

69. FLATS WANTED

Small Flat wanted by European, near Opera House, entry 1st September. Reply to Box No. 2001, "Bombay Chronicle."

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

When Hair Grey "Ivory Black" Best Rgd. 1998. Guaranteed Stainless and Natural. Gopaldas Visram, Princess Street, Bombay; Brooks Co., Karachi; Syed Oosman Co., Bangalore. (16619)

Genuine Waaning Tilly Oil—Dutch Drops—A famous household remedy for disease of the Liver, Kidney, Gall system, Metabolism, Gout, Rheumatism, Colic and Constipation, Piles extra. Write for full particulars to The Eclipse Distributing Agency, Dahanu Road. (16578)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Required Rs. 1,60,000 on mortgage of very substantial property with large area of Freehold land in prominent locality. Apply Box No. 16635, "Bombay Chronicle."

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TRADE MARKS ACT, 1940

REGISTER your Trade Marks under the Trade Marks Act, 1940. Apply for particulars to: P. S. Pai & Co., Patent and Trade Mark Agents, Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone 26468.
9038

G.I.P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the purchase of waste paper and old records, old Hollerith cards, old surplus tally cards, and old Ronecdex cards and office sweepings for the period of one year commencing 1st September 1942. Price per copy of tender form Rs. 2 which amount will not be refunded. Tender forms obtainable from the Controller of Stores' office. Payment by cheques, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 12th August, 1942 at 3 p.m. (S. T.).
9114

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

EXAMINATION FOR ENTRANCE TO CERTAIN SUBORDINATE SERVICES OF THE INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for recruitment of about 140 candidates to certain services of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department in the Bombay Circle will be held on the 28th October, 1942. The starting pay ranges between Rs. 35 and 50 according to stations and goes upto Rs. 80 and 150, with prospects of further promotions.

2. 26 vacancies for Muslim candidates and 24 vacancies for the candidates of other minority communities are reserved.

3. The examination is open to candidates of both sexes of all communities born between 29th October, 1921 and 28th October 1923 (both inclusive). They must have passed the matriculation or an equivalent examination and be domiciled in the Bombay Presidency.

4. Particulars relating to the examination with a copy of the prescribed form of application and the recruitment rules will be supplied by the office of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, on receipt of the fee of Re. 1/- which should be sent ONLY by a crossed Indian Postal Order payable to the Postmaster-General, Bombay, at the General Post Office, Bombay.

5. Applications in the prescribed form only will be entertained and they must be received in the office of the Postmaster-General, Bombay by the 9th September, 1942 at the latest. Applications received after that date will be rejected.

6. All the vacancies announced are temporary for the duration of the war and that the claims of the selected officials for permanent appointments in the Department will be considered after the war along with the candidates with war service.

Bombay, dated the 27th July, 1942.
9172.

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted one new or second hand seem welding machine in perfect condition. Apply with details to Messrs. Amin Chand Bhola Nath, Government Contractors, 170 Harrison Road, Calcutta. (16584)

Wanted one second hand Lancashire Boiler 20' x 6' x 125 lbs. pressure with chimney feed pumps in sound condition. Apply full particulars and lowest price Box No. 16559, "Bombay Chronicle."

348. ESTATES & PROPERTIES

For Sale or Hire. A Chowky (Bhungi) comprising 3 rooms suitable for Office or Godown on Bombay Port Trust Ground, Plot No. G 114 at Cotton Depot, Sewree, is available for Sale or Hire. Apply to The Custodian of the Assets of Messrs. Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha, Ltd., 2nd floor, Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort. 16626

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale One Typewriter, Ramniklal & Co., 491-93, Kalbadevi Road, Mistry Bldg., Bombay. (16631)

Don't hunt for new nails when you can get second-hand ones in excellent condition at bargain price from Nagree & Co., 50 Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay Telephone 30378. (16580)

RACING

Make your Poona Racing Season a great success on Sohoni's unchallenged Race Tips. For particulars—Sohoni, Post Box 12, Poona 2. (16616)

Public Notices

Bombay, 2nd June 1942.

To

MIRZA RASHID ALI BAIG, Esquire, J.P.
Sheriff of Bombay.
BOMBAY

Sir,

WE THE UNDERSIGNED Citizens of Bombay have the honour to request you to convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the Citizens of Bombay to give expression to their feelings of sorrow at the sad demise of the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt., G.B.E., K.C.S.I. C.I.E., who during his lifetime rendered invaluable services to the City of Bombay and to India.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants.
Sd/-

J. Beaumont.	Yusuf J. Meherally.
M. C. Chagla.	B. G. Kher.
Chimanlal H. Setalvad.	Purshotamdas Thakurdas.
Cowasji Jehangir.	Alexander Gray.
Nagindas T. Master.	J. R. D. Tata.
Shah Nawaz Bhutto	K. M. Munshi.
Hugh Clayton.	Shantidas Askuran.
M. D. Gilder.	R. M. Chinoy.
Chunilal V. Mehta.	Kasturbhai Lalbhai.
Behram N. Karanjia.	Francis Low.
Sultan Chinoy.	A. R. Dalal.
Chunilal B. Mehta.	Khadija Shaffi Tyabjee.
S. K. Patil.	K. R. P. Shroff.
D. K. Daji.	Motichand S. Kapadia.
J. C. Setalvad.	Govindlal S. Motilal.
Ali Mohomed Mecklai.	S. L. Silam.
J. A. Collaco.	Poonsey H. Meisheri.
M. M. Killedar.	A. A. Jasdenvala.
John McKenzie.	S. A. Brelvi.
N. V. Mandlik.	Malini B. Sukthankar.
H. C. Captain.	Mirza Akhtar-Hassan.
R. K. Tatnis.	M. G. Sarang.
Purshotam Trikamdas.	Abdul Latif Curtay.
M. K. Azad.	Saif F. B. Tyabjee.

and many others.

In accordance with the above Requisition I hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING of the Citizens of Bombay in the Sir COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 5th August, 1942, at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay,
27th July, 1942.

M. R. A. BAIG,
Sheriff of Bombay.
9189.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION IN WHARFAGE RULES.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that with effect from 3rd August, 1942, the free time of 48 hours allowed from the midnight of the day of arrival for removal of parcels from Railway premises, vide Rule 197, page 249 of G.I.P. Railway Coaching Tariff Part I-A No. 3 of 1942, will be reduced to 24 hours in the case of following stations:—

BOMBAY DIVISION	JUBBULPORE DIVISION	JHANSI DIVISION
Kurla		
Thana	Jubbulpore	Jhansi
Kalyan	Katni	Bhopal
Dehu Road	Saugor	Agra Cantt.
Devlali	Satna	
Nasik Road	Madan Mahal	
Manmad	SHOLAPUR	
Ghalisgaon	DIVISION	
Pachora	Ahmednagar	
Jalgaon	Sholapur	

A wharfage charge at the rate of As. 2/- per maund or part of a maund for 24 hours or part of 24 hours will accordingly be made on all parcels not removed from the Railway premises within 24 hours from midnight of the date of arrival. The charges so calculated will, however, be subject to a minimum of As. 2/- in each case.
(9198)

G. I. P. RAILWAY

POONA RACING SEASON—1942

AS ALREADY NOTIFIED no "Race Specials" will be run for the Poona Season this year. Circumstances permitting and if found necessary, 19 Down Express from Bombay and 22 Up Fast Passenger from Poona will be duplicated on race days and run to the following timings:—

19 DOWN H.M.		STATIONS		22 UP H.M.
10-15	Dep.	Bombay V.T.	Arr.	22-33
.....		Byculla	(Dep.	22-23
			(Arr.	22-21
.. ..		Dadar	(Dep.	22-15
			(Arr.	22-13
.....		Lonavla	(Dep.	20-20
			(Arr.	20-18
13-5	Arr.	Poona	Dep.	19-30

Passengers desirous of travelling to Poona and back by any of the "duplicate" trains can purchase their tickets at Bombay V.T. only. These tickets will be specially stamped "duplicate 19 Down" and only holders of these tickets will be permitted to travel by this train. These tickets will not be valid by any other Down train.

Rail tickets issued this year will not include admission to the Race Course.

These duplicate trains will not pick up passengers from intermediate stations between Bombay and Poona in either direction, nor will any Restaurant Cars be attached to them. If meal tickets are purchased at Bombay (V.T.) at the time the journey tickets are purchased, the Railway's Refreshment Room Contractors will supply cold dinners in paper cartons at Poona on the passengers offering their meal tickets in exchange before the departure of the duplicate 22 Up train.

Platform tickets will not be valid on race days for entry to the platforms from which 19 Down Poona Express, 33 Down Poona Passenger and duplicate 19 Down Poona Express trains will depart.
(9188)

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for post of Conservator of Forests, Kotah State. Pay Rs. 400/- and free quarters. Applicants must have had atleast ten years' experience in forest administration in a post not lower in rank than provincial forest service in British India or similar post in a big Indian state and must be able to read and write Hindi language fluently. Apply before 25th August 1942, to Prime Minister, (Kotah (Rajputana) *clearly* stating educational qualifications, age, experience, nationality, whether conversant with Hindi language, together with copies of testimonials and a recent photograph.

Political Secretary
to the Prime Minister, Kotah.
9164.

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE MADHUSUDAN MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 2702| 2630 for Five Shares of the above Company, bearing Nos. 9902 to 9906 standing in the names of the undersigned Mrs. Damyanti Chandulal Sarupchand and Mr. Chandulal Sarupchand, has been LOST, MISLAID or DESTROYED. All claims in respect of the said Shares should be notified within one month to the Company at their Registered Office at DeLisle Road, Bombay, 13, otherwise duplicate receipt will be issued to the undersigned.

(Mrs.) DAMYANTI CHANDULAL SARUPCHAND,
CHANDULAL SARUPCHAND.
(9195)

Public Notices

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of policy numbered 67242 on the life of Hukam Chand Tulsi Dass Chowdhary of village Surramiani District, Multan, duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

(Sd.) H. E. JONES,
Manager.
Bombay, the 29th July, 1942.
(16634)

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the articles stated below to the Ahmedabad Municipality during the year 1942-1943 ending 31st March, 1943, so as to reach the undersigned on or before MONDAY, the 10th August, 1942, at 4 P.M. The tenders should be accompanied with earnest money as under without which no tender will be considered.

The copy of the specification, and tender form can be had from the Store-keeper on application, on payment as shown below. The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept any or the lowest tender.

	Tender Fee Rs.	Earnest money Rs.
Reinforced Cement Concrete Spun Pressure Pipes, Specials, etc.	10/-	5,000/-

(Sd.) S. P. SHAH,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office,
Dt. 25-7-1942.
(9194)

KOLHAPUR STATE SERVICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from suitable candidates for the following posts. (Subjects of Kolhapur State will be preferred). Pay in excess of the starting pay will be given for special qualifications:—

(1) LABOUR OFFICER in the grade of Rs. 200—10—300 E.B. 300—15—450.
Candidates who must be between 22 and 30 years of age must have high academical qualifications. (A candidate if considered inexperienced will be sent for training for six months on a stipend of Rs. 150 p. m. before being appointed).

(2) WATER WORKS OFFICER—In the grade of Rs. 60—3—120 p. m.
Candidate should either be a graduate in Engineering or hold a good diploma (D.M.E.) in Engineering.

(3) TWO LECTURERS—at the O'Brien Technical Institute in the grade of Rs. 60—3—120.
Candidates should either be graduates in Engineering or hold a good diploma in Engineering. Practical experience is essential.

(4) ONE B.COM. as Asstt. in the Commerce Department in the grade of Rs. 60—3—120. A person with practical experience in Commercial and Banking houses with special study of Statistics will be preferred.

Apply giving full details as to age, nationality, birth place, qualifications, testimonials etc. before 11 A. M. 10th August, 1942.

JUDICIAL MINISTER,
Kolhapur State.
(9139)

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY NO. 115 OF 1942.

Re: ANANDJI NARSI, residing at Friend's Home, Marine Drive, Fort, Bombay, lately carried on business in partnership in the firm name of Messrs. Vardhman & Co., at Chinch Bunder Road, Bombay A Debtor.
Ex parte: KHIMJI NAGJI
.. Petitioning Creditor.

On the 21st day of July, 1942, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.
Dated this 21st day of July, 1942.

S. S. RANGNEKAR
Insolvency Registrar.
(9192)

NOTICE

IN THE COURT OF THE ADDITIONAL SUBORDINATE JUDGE, NARSAPUR
(West Godavary Dt.)

CHODISETTY REDDIAH & SONS, of Palakot .. Plaintiff.
Mahavir Trading Company, Belgaum, represented by its Manager, SHANTAPPA CHETTY .. Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above suit stands posted to 24-8-1942 for the appearance of the defendant. If on that day at 11 o'clock the defendant does not appear in person or by pleader the suit will be decided ex parte.

I. V. V. RAMACHANDRA RAO, B.A., B.L.,
Pleader for the Plf.
(9191)

Public Notices

G.I.P. RAILWAY

POONA RACING SEASON—1942

IN CONTINUATION of previous notifications it has been decided to run duplicate 19 Down from Victoria Terminus and duplicate 22 Up from Poona on Saturday the 1st August, 1942, to timings already advertised, provided sufficient number of passengers offer.

2. Booking and reservation for duplicate 19 Down will commence at the Upper Class Booking Office at Victoria Terminus at 10 A.M. on Thursday, the 30th July, 1942.
(9197)

GOVERNMENT OF BURMA

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

FOREST OFFICERS, CLERKS and other members of the staff of the Burma Forest Department now in India, who are not yet in contact with the undersigned are kindly requested to advise him now of their addresses,

H. C. SMITH,
Chief Conservator of Forests,
Lower Buildings,
Army Headquarters,
Simla.

Dated Simla,
The 23rd July, 1942.
(9193)

Auction Sales

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE of a consignment of 50 Irani (Persian) woollen, Kurk and silk carpets of very superior quality and old attractive design (Sizes 3¾ x 2, 7 x 4 to 12 x 9) and a collection of Old Indian Paintings depicting Mythological, Court and other subjects, and a few lots of curios, on Friday the 31st July, 1942 at 3 P. M. at the Sale Room of the Auctioneers.

On view from 11 A. M. to 5-30 P.M Catalogues from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
123, Medows Street, Fort.

A MEMORABLE FEAST OF MIRTH AND MUSIC!

MINERVA'S Sweet Entertainer

PHIR MILENGE

WITH THE VIOLIN TOUCH

Director: SOHRAB MODI

Cast: SARDAR AKHTAR, SADIQ ALI, MEENA, K. N. SINGH

Daily 3 Shows: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30

Matinee at 12-30 on Sat., Sun. & Holidays.

2nd WEEK at

CENTRAL

(AN EVERGREEN RELEASE)

The Soul-Stirring Saga of Mother's Love!

KIRTI'S MIGHTY EMOTIONAL

MATA

—MOTHER—

Direction: GUNJAL
Story: DAVE

Cast: SHOBHANA SAMARTH, CHANDRAKANT, MOTI, Etc.

3RD FULL HOUSE WEEK!

SWASTIK

PATHE CINEMA

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Holidays Matinee At 12-30 p.m.

An Advance Film Exchange Release

AN AMAZING ADVENTURE GLORIOUSLY FILMED

IN MAGIC TECHNICOLOR

ALEXANDER KORDA'S

THE THIEF OF BAGDAD

THE THIEF OF BAGDAD

Starring: SABU,

DRAWING FULL HOUSES AT

NOVELTY

TALKIES, GRANT ROAD.

Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 P.M.

AURORA

KING'S CIRCLE, MATUNGA

Daily at 3-45, 6-30 & 9-45 p.m.

PRAKASH'S EPIC PRIDE

BHARAT MILAP

IN HINDI

LAST 3 DAYS

AMAR'S HAPPY HIT

Khilauna

Starring:
NEHAPRABHA PRADHAN & P. JAIRAJ

BROADWAY

KINGSWAY-DADAR

Daily: 4-15, 7 & 10 P.M.

ON SAT. 1ST AUGUST

THE BIRTH OF A BABY

(HINDI VERSION)

ZANANA SHOW TOMORROW 1 P.M.

TAMANNA

The film which promotes National Interests

in

6th WEEK

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

Every buyer of Box or Balcony Ticket will get a gramophone record of "My Village"

STILL GOING STRONG and at the TOP

AMAR'S

Ankh Michowli

The film which everybody is praising!

4th BIG WEEK

IMPERIAL

Daily 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

NOW SHOWING TO CROWDED HOUSES

GHAR-KI-LAJ

THE FAMILY FILM

AT

CITY LIGHT

Lady Jamshedji Rd.
Daily 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Mat. 1 p.m. Sat. Sun. Holidays

The Smile of Success!

LEELA co-starred with ASHOK in Bombay Talkies'

JHOOLA

Daily: 2-15, 5-45, 9 p.m.

ROXY

IN 12th WEEK

BOMBAY'S SWEETHEART RATNAMALA NOW CAPTURING A MILLION HEARTS.

IN PRAKASH'S

Station Master

Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Holidays: 12-45 p.m.

MINERVA

AN EVERGREEN RELEASE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

ON THE AIR

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (885 kc/s)

6 p.m. Songs from the Silver Screen. 5-15 Ghazal aur geet. 5-30 Geets. 5-40 Afzal Husain. 6-25 Jawabi Hamla. 6-30 For women. 7-15 My literary tour of Europe. 7-30 Afzal Husain. 7-35 It has happened. 7-40 Ustad Yusuf Ali. 8 Farhat Jahan Bibbo. 8-15 For villagers only. 9-50 M Siddiq. 10 Alap Mian ki Malhar on Sitar. 10-15 M. Siddiq. 10-30 Farhat Jahan Bibbo.

Bombay I—Programme.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. V. S. Atre. 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English. 9-10 K. S. Avdhani. 8-25 Sumati Waokar. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 P. S. Dixit. 9-25 Instrumental duet. 12-30 p.m. Bhavgeets. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Vocal variety. 1-30 News in Hindustani. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 4-20 School broadcast. 5 Tomorrow. 5-5 V. S. Gangoli. 5-20 Sumatibai Wadkar. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 P. S Dixit. 6 News in English. 6-10 Counter-attack. 6-15 News in Hindustani. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 Rasiklal H. Pandya. 6-45 V. S. Atre. 7 The rebirth of China: A talk in Hindustani by A. A. Mahvy. 7-15 K. S. Avdhani. 7-30 P. S. Dixit. 7-45 News commentary. 7-50 Mumtaz Begam. 8-10 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-30 The Voice of America. 8-45 War commentary. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Listening post. 9-50 War commentary. 10 Parakhu. 10-20 Rastiklal H. Pandya. 10-30 Sumati Wadkar.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-50 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-50 Mumtaz Begum. 8-10 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Kannada song. 9 Juthika Roy. 9-10 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

12-20 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

4-20 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 to 8-10 As in Bombay 1. 8-10 Rasiklal H Pandya. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air Orchestra. 9-10 P. S. Dixit. 9-20 Mumtaz Begum 9-30 Alfred Cortot. 9-45 Chamber music.

10TH week of Packed Houses!

IT'S STILL THE LEADER Because of its Tremendous Human Appeal!

'SAUGAND'

A NEW THEATRES' HIT

PAHARI, BHARATI, ASHIT-BARAN

Daily:—3, 6-15, & 9-30 P.M.

KRISHNA

2nd SMASH WEEK!

REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

TYRONE POWER

in the ALL-INDIA Record-Breaker.....

SON OF FURY

APPLICATION FOR STAY

Dispute As To Alleged Encroachment

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wassoodew.)

Ervad Dorabji M. Kanga—Applicant (Original Accused).

Versus

S. S. Balsekar, Secretary, Provident Investment Co. Ltd.—Opponent (Original Complainant).

The applicant is the owner of "Kanga Buildings" abutting on a private street off Gowalia Tank Road. To the east of the Applicant's building is situated a property known as "Gowalia Tank Building" owned by the Provident Investment Co. Ltd., as Trustees of the late F. E. Dinshaw. In 1922, by mutual agreement a private street was laid out with the sanction of the Municipality. In November, 1940, the Provident Investment Co. Ltd., started building a compound wall to which the Applicant protested as being in the nature of an encroachment on the private street. From this two proceedings ensued—first a criminal case by the opponent against the Applicant and his men for mischief and criminal trespass, and secondly, proceedings taken by the Bombay Municipality against the Opponent under Section 312 of the Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, for removal of the obstruction. Both these proceedings are pending.

The present application was made to their lordships for stay of the criminal proceedings till the disposal of the case filed by the Bombay Municipality. In support of this application it was urged that Courts would ordinarily stay private proceedings and give preference to those taken by a public body in which the same questions of law and fact would arise.

Their lordships ordered the criminal proceedings pending against the Applicant to be stayed till the disposal of the proceedings adopted by the Municipality against the Opponent, but with liberty to the Opponent to apply to their lordships if the Municipality did not proceed with due diligence.

Mr. V. N. Chhatrapatti appeared for the Applicant.

Mr. D. D. Vania appeared for the Opponent.

Dispute As To Telephone Co.'s Shares

The hearing of the Petition filed by certain dissenting shareholders against the purchase of their shares of the Bombay Telephone Co. Ltd., for Rs. 89/15 by the Government Telephones Board was concluded before Mr. Justice Chagla on Tuesday evening.

His Lordship has reserved judgment in the case.

Socialist Party Executive To Meet

BOMBAY, July 28.

The "United Press" has been officially informed that a meeting of the National Executive of the All-India Congress Socialists Party will be held in Bombay on August 3 next to consider the Wardha resolution of the Congress and define the Party's attitude to the forthcoming mass movement envisaged under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

The Party will also consider the present attitude of the various Trade Unions and Kisan Bodies towards the war.

Among those expected to attend the meeting are Acharya Narendra Deo, Mr. Achyut Patwardhan, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chottapadhyaya, Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, Mr. Farid Ansari, Mr. Asoka Mehta, Mr. Yusuf Meherally, and others—United Press.

WESTERN INDIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION, LTD: The following two key matches will be played this evening (Wednesday), on the St. Xavier's Ground—Parel. In the first match at 5 p.m. the B.B. and C.I. Rly. will meet the Muslims Sports Club, and at 6 p.m. the G.I.P. Rly. "A" will meet St. Xavier's College "A". The teams which win to-day's matches will fight for the championship on Sunday 2nd August, in the final of the Harwood League, 2nd. Division.

MODERN GIRLS!

BEWARE OF THE SERPENT IN THE GRASS!!

HE LOVED & LEFT HER IN THE LURCH

A TRAGEDY THAT GIVES BIRTH TO A RIB-TICKLING COMEDY!!

ACHARYA ARTS' BREEZY COMEDY!

'KUNWARA-BAP'

Starring: KISHORE SAHU, PROTIMA DAS GUPTA, BABY LAL, ANJALI DEVI, etc.

Producer: N. R. ACHARYA
Director: KISHORE SAHU
Music: RAMCHANDRA PAI

Daily: 4-15, 7, & 10 p.m. Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-30 p.m.

(A BHARAT PICTURES RELEASE)

2nd WEEK at LAMINGTON

They all acclaim her—

The Star Of Spring!

MUMTAZ SHANTI

co-starring ULLHAS in Bombay Talkies'

BASANT

with MUMTAZ ALI, PRAMILA, SURESH, P. F. PITHAWALA, JAGANNATH.

Saturdays, Sundays, Holidays, 12-30 noon.

Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 2. 1998
Muslim: Rajab 14, 1361.
Parsi: Behman 28, 1311.
Sunrise: 6-15 a.m. Sunset: 7-14 p.m.
Hightide: 0-28 13-10 Lowtide: 5-28, 19-20.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

NEW WEST END—"Khan-Daan" 3, 6 and 9
MINERVA—"Station Master" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Road to Singapore" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
METRO—"Smilin' Through" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CITY LIGHT—"Ghaki-Laj" 4, 7 and 10 p.m
KOHINOOR—"Sangam" 4-30, 7-15 and 10
BROADWAY—"Khilauna" 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jhoola" 2-15, 5-45 and 9 p.m.
REGAL—"Son of Fury" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Bharat Bhet" 3-45, 6-45 and 9-45
EXCELSIOR—"In the Rear of the Enemy" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m
SUPER—"Call of Youth" 4-15, 7 and 9-45
NOVELTY—"The Thief of Bagdad" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
PRAKASH—"Sant Chokha Mela" 4, 7 and 10
CENTRAL—"Phir Milenge" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Saugand" 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Kunwara Bap" 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
CHITRA—"Doctor" 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Sikandar" 4-15, 7 and 9-45
PARADISE—"Whistling in the Dark" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
AURORA—"Bharat Milap" 3-45, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
PALACE—"A Yank in the R.A.F." 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Tamanna" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Ankh-Michowli" 4, 7 and 10
SWASTIK—"Mata" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Basant" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY: A clinical meeting of the Society will be held at Grant Medical College Library today (Wednesday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION: There will be a fraternal meeting of members to-day (Wednesday), at 8-30 p.m. at the Girgaon Office of the Society.

PROGRESSIVE GROUP: The annual social of the group will be held at the Taj Mahal Hotel, to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m.

"D" WARD RELIEF SQUAD LEADERS' MEETING: A special meeting of the relief Squad Leaders from "D" Ward will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. at Jinnah Hall.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' UNION: The Bombay Municipal Worker's Union has decided to take a procession of workers to the Corporation Office on the 6th August demanding increase in dearness Allowance.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: The Chief Superintendent, C.T.O. Bombay, intimates that traffic for Lahore, New Delhi, Lucknow, Simla, and adjacent areas, is subject to serious delay, due to interruption of communications.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: A public Study Class on "The Law of Cycles" from The Ocean of Theosophy by W. Q. Judge, will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, Oppo. Flora Fountain.

FORT STUDENTS' UNION: A rally of the workers of the Fort Students' Union will be held at the office of the Bombay Students' Union (Nationalist) at 42, Kennedy Bridge, Opera House, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m

A.R.P. LECTURE AT KHAR: Mr. D. C. Motwami will give a talk accompanied by Demonstration on the various types of "Incendiary Bombs and how to control them", at the C.K.P. Hall, Linking Road, Khar, to-day (Wednesday), at 9-15 p.m. Prof. S. M. Mehta will preside.

MODERN BENGALI LITERATURE: Dr. Amiya Chakravarty, the celebrated scholar of Visva Bharati, Santiniketan, who is now in Bombay, was given a reception at the International Writers' Association, the P. E. N. in Bombay, where he gave a lecture on "Modern Bengali Literature".

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION FIRST AID LECTURES: "Burns and Scalds; and Foreign Bodies in Eye, Ear or Nose" are the subjects of interesting lecture by Mr. Burjor J. Shroff, Hon. Secretary, organized under the Servants of Humanity Centre, S. J. A. A., to-morrow (Thursday) at 9 a.m. at Adenwalla Baug, Tardeo Road.

SATSANG: There will be a celebration and a Satsang on the subject of Guru Bhakti at 10-30 a.m. at the Satsang Hall, Radhaswami Satsang, Arthur Road, Kamathi Chawl, Jacob Circle, to-day (Wednesday) in connection with 85th birthday of Holy Param Sant Hazur Sadguru Baba Savansing Mharajji of Beas

INDIAN ROADS AND TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT ASSN., LTD: The 14th annual general meeting of the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association Ltd. will be held, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), in the Conference Hall of the B. E. S. and T. Co. Ltd., Electric House, Colaba.

DR. YODH'S TALK: Dr. B. B. Yodh will give a talk on 'Resuscitation-Wound Shock' at 3 p.m. to-day (Wednesday), also on 30th and 31st inst., at the Physiology Theatre, Grant Medical College, Bombay. All Medical Officers connected with A. R. P. Hospitals and First Aid Posts, and final year medical students, are invited to attend.

WAR RISKS INSURANCE: A communique from the Dept., of commerce says: The time allowed for rectification of under-insurance of factories under the War Risks (Factories) Insurance Scheme has been further extended till 15th August 1942. Applications for increased cover due to under-valuation of the insurance originally effected should be made on the form for supplementary policies on or before the 15th August 1942.

Women's Activities For Social Service

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The need for a proper division and co-ordination of effoits of the various women's organisations engaged in social service in India was stressed by Mrs. Maneklal Premchand addressing the luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club of Bombay at Green's on Tuesday which was a "Ladies' Day." There was a large gathering. Rotarian-President Sir Vithal Chandavarkar presided.

Mrs. Maneklal Premchand gave a resume of the principal activities being carried on by the women's organisations in the country and said that at present there was no central organisation to direct the individuals—and they are many—who are anxious to contribute some of their time and energy to voluntary work. "We hope to bring into being a central agency or bureau which will offer guidance to such women. I need not emphasise the necessity of taking advantage of as many women workers as are available in the country; the need is great, the country is vast, but the resources also are many if they are properly marshalled. Only if we can avoid over-lapping and bring about a greater degree of co-ordination, the results will be far more satisfactory."

The Rotarian-President in proposing a vote of thanks to the speaker paid an eloquent tribute to some of the great Parsi patriots like Dr. Dadabhai Naorowji and Mr. K. N. Kabraji who played an important part in promoting the welfare of the country through women's education.

Meherally's Call To Youth

Communal Problem Is Of British Creation, Says Mayor

"Like all Congressmen, your thoughts should be centred on the possible developments of August 7 In previous movements students have been a wash-out," observed Mr. Yusuf Meherally, Mayor of Bombay in his inaugural address to the students of the Jain Mahavira Vidyalaya this evening at Gowalia Tank.

In the history of every nation he continued, there came moments when discretion had to be thrown to the winds and caution forgotten. The only paramount and overriding consideration was the call of the country. He appealed to the students to respond to Gandhiji's call with the spontaneity of youth.

FOREIGN INVENTION

Referring to the Hindu-Muslim problem, Mr. Meherally said that this problem as well as other other communal problems were the making of the British As such they would disappear with British rule in India, and not before.

The speaker also criticised Dr Ambedkar who, he said was playing the Imperialist game Till recently he was more implacable in his opposition to the British than even Gandhiji. But with his entry into the Viceroy's Cabinet, all that had changed!

"REDS" CRITICISED

Referring to the role of the Indian Communists, the speaker said that no socialism could succeed in India, whose roots were not firmly planted in the soil. To think of mechanically transplanting the Communism of Russia, without consideration of our own life, culture and other conditions, could only spell disaster. Even in previous Congress struggles, the Communists had opposed them.

The tragedy of the Indian Communists was that they could not move without taking their instructions from "their bosses" elsewhere.

PROFITEER GETS MONTH'S R. I.

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Lodha Velji, a grocer of Dadar, who was alleged to have sold two paylees of wheat at a higher price than the Government controlled rates to a customer, was sentenced to one month's R. I. by Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate of the Dadar Police Court to-day.

The accused's servant who was also arrested by the police was discharged by the Magistrate.

FATAL BUS ACCIDENT

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

There was a tragic incident when the body of a woman, whose identity is not yet known, was found on the midnight of 26th instant under the radiator of a B. E. S. T. Bus which was on its way to the Depot.

The body was extricated and was removed to the G. T. Hospital where she died yesterday.

At the inquest held to-day at the City Coroner's Court it was recorded that the death of the woman was due to an accident caused by the knocking down by the B. E. S. T. but driven by one Rozario Manuel Fernandes.

Wardha Resolution

Propaganda Campaign started by the B.P.C.C. with a view to explain the Wardha Resolution of the Working Committee will be continued, in full swing, right up to the meeting of the A.I.C.C. The services of the All-India Leaders who will be arriving in Bombay in connection with the A.I.C.C. meeting will also be requisitioned for this purpose.

TO-DAY'S (WEDNESDAY) PROPAGANDA MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a Public Meeting will be held to-day, (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. at Lal Baug Shri Shankar Rao Deo, member of the Congress Working Committee, will speak on the Wardha Resolution of the Congress Working Committee, Shri Asoka Mehta will preside.

Loud-speakers will be installed.

TO-MORROW'S (THURSDAY) MEETING.

The fourth Propaganda meeting under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. will be held on Thursday, the 30th instant, at 8-30 p.m. at Dhanji Street, Tambakanta. Shri Jinabhai P. Joshi, Vice-President of the B.P.C.C., will preside and Messrs. G. N. Desai, Asoka Mehta, Manibhai Sheth and others will address. Loud-speakers will be installed.

OPENING OF TWO NEW CENTRES IN MILL-AREA

For the convenience of Congress Dal Sainiks that have enrolled and are being enrolled from Mill area two new training centres will be opened from to-day, (Wednesday), the 29th instant at following places.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS & FRIDAYS. At 6-30 p.m. Parel High School, Hospital Avenue Road.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS. At 6-30 p.m.: Tarun Bharat Vyayam Mandir, Near Lower Parel Station, Talchekar's Wadi.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS: The Jt. Hon. Secretary writes:—An urgent meeting of the Managing Committee of the B.N.G. will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 7 p.m. in the B.N.G.'s office.

"A" WARD CONGRESS: The Secretary "A" Ward Congress Committee writes:—The meeting of the Managing Committee which had been fixed to-day (Wednesday the 29th July had been postponed to Thursday the 30th July 1942, at 7 p.m. at the ward office 47, Bora Bazar Street Fort, Bombay

Cheap Literature In Gujarati

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The trustees of the 'Sastu Sahitya Vardhak Karyalaya' have constituted an advisory board. Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Jhaveri has agreed to be the chairman.

Arrangements have been made to collect all information with regard to the activities of the institution to place it before the advisory board. The chairman of the trust Mr. Manu Subedar, apart from being an outstanding businessman, is keen and anxious to discharge his responsibility.

POST-WAR WORLD ORDER

Sir Jehangir Coyajee Wants America To Lead

Speaking under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association at the premises of the School of Economics and Sociology, University Buildings, on Tuesday evening Sir Jehangir C. Coyajee referred to various economic aspects of the post-war world reconstruction. Prof. C. N Vakil presided.

Sir Jehangir stated that in the new economic order to come after the war their main clue must be co-operation That would help them, said the speaker, to avoid difficulties of uncontrolled capitalism or of socialism. A real international Bank must be established. It should assist in investment, stabilization of prices and movement of capital between countries.

At the same time tariff between the countries must be reduced.

Proceeding the speaker said that it was necessary to plan consumption also.

As regards production, he suggested that they should plan on national as well as international lines because after the war capital would be scarce while the demands would be very large because of the increased volume of production.

AMERICA TO LEAD.

The speaker was of opinion that it would be better if powerful countries like America were to lead the way both in reducing tariff and in assisting production by lending capital to the poorer countries. There should also be fair distribution of raw materials in proportion to their requirements in times of peace. Each nation should improve distribution of wealth within itself by proper system of taxation. Only in such ways systematic co-operation and careful planning could help the world to right itself after the cataclysm of the war.

CHECKING PROFITEERING

Govt. Provides Table Of Prices To Thana Shops

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, July 24

Kerosene oil is not yet easily available in the town. Purchasers are kept waiting for an hour or two near the Kerosene shop, bottle in hand, after which they get only 1/2 bottle and nothing more

In order to check undue profiteering on the part of merchants Government has fixed prices of Kerosene oil rice and wheat and accordingly displayed a table showing these rates in each shop.

Although the price of Kerosene oil is fixed at annas -/3/3, yet people are not in a position to get more than half a bottle at a time. This is due to the agents not getting sufficient stock of oil. A regular commotion consisting of quarrels, abuses, etc., usually takes place in front of these shops.

Owing to the fact that the merchants do not make much profit owing to price control, some merchants are thinking of stopping sale of rice and the reason is that the wholesale merchants are making much profit when selling to these dealers. It is therefore absolutely necessary that some means and ways should be devised to overcome this nuisance.

A meeting of the Municipal Staff Union will be held on Sunday July 26, 1942 in the evening in the Kathewadi Sweepers Quarters under the presidentship of Mr. Ramchandrarao Rede, when some important matters will be discussed.

Reception To Mayor

The South Indian Association, Bombay, will accord a reception to His Worship the Mayor of Bombay Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally at the Association premises on Sunday, 2nd August, 1942, at 3-45 p.m. The programme will include dance item by Miss Chittani Rajalakshmi, an eight-year old evacuee from Rangoon, now in Bombay.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BRITAIN STANDS IN THE WAY

We are told by Reuter that press comment in the United States on the Congress resolution represents all shades of political thought but that its general tenor "continues to be unanimously unfavourable to the position of Mr. Gandhi." But perhaps Reuter has unintentionally over-emphasised the comment unfavourable to Congress and Gandhiji. That comment obviously refers to the decision to start civil disobedience. There are many even in India who disapprove of such a campaign in the present circumstances We share this view both on the ground that civil disobedience at present, with the enemy at the gate of India, will be disastrous from the point of view of the country's defence and the cause of freedom and democracy even if the British pay lip sympathy to it, and that such a movement without inter-communal unity cannot be said to have the sanction of United India. But we agree with the Congress President that the critics of the Congress resolution in their anxiety to find fault with the Congress have completely ignored the frank analysis of the political situation and constructive proposals and only concentrated on the last paragraph which hints at the consequences of the failure to take timely steps. The critics also ignore the selfishness and obduracy of Britain, as exemplified even in the latest statement by Sir Stafford Cripps. In the circumstances it is not enough for anyone to say that civil disobedience is wrong. The wisest course for all concerned is to make a concerted attempt to devise a scheme of independence which can, on the one hand, satisfy the people of India and, on the other, ensure maximum war effort.

Settlement Possible

The British press seems to make out that Sir Stafford Cripps' broadcast to America has elicited a good deal of sympathy for Britain and has reassured Americans that the "necessary steps" promised by Britain will guarantee the keeping of India "as a safe and orderly base for our joint operations against the Japanese." We are ourselves very curious to know if the Americans have even swallowed Sir Stafford's suggestion that the Viceroy's Council is like the American President's Cabinet. In any case we doubt if America will be very complacent about the Indian situation. It is not to her advantage to be so. We would rather believe that the anxiety for a settlement expressed by the "New Republic" is shared by a large majority of Americans. This paper believes that a formula for a successful solution other than any thus far advanced is not impossible. "This formula", it adds, "should be hammered out in further negotiations. No one can possibly oppose negotiations unless he wants British rule continued in this country, and anyone who wants that has no business of pretending to fight on the side of democracy." We have ourselves repeatedly expressed this view, showing at the same time that both Gandhiji and the Congress President are ready as ever for any 'bona fide' negotiations on the basis of a truly National Government to be immediately set up and to exercise effective control over the defence of the country.

Appeal To United Nations

The influence of Sir Stafford's broadcast on India can hardly be said to be wholesome. The deliberate misrepresentations in it are calculated to make Congressmen despair of any further negotiations with a man like him. As Maulana Abul Kalam Azad points out, Sir Stafford has studiously avoided the Working Committee's resolution because it contains a complete answer to his entire argument and has either misunderstood or deliberately misinterpreted the Congress point of view. And even a friend of Sir Stafford like Pandit Jawaharlal feels constrained to remark that "it is sad beyond measure that a man like Sir Stafford Cripps should allow himself to become the devil's advocate" and that "he has thus injured Indo-British relations more than any other." The gulf between India and Britain is already so wide and is getting wider so fast that the best friends of Britain like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru earnestly urge prompt negotiations. Some Congressmen do not want any negotiations any more. Many others despair of a settlement and contend that a broadcast like that by Sir Stafford fully vindicates their attitude. But whatever may be the final upshot of negotiations, the Congress should not bang the door against them. Since the President and Gandhiji have already stated that the door is still open for 'bona fide' negotiations it behoves Britain to enter it with a fair offer. The conciliatory statement made by the Congress President at the Press Conference at Delhi on Tuesday is a clear proof of the anxiety of Congress to negotiate a settlement on honourable terms. India merely asks for freedom, nothing more and nothing less, and she offers, nay, is anxious, to co-operate fully with the United Nations in fighting for their common cause. In fact, the Wardha resolution is an appeal to the United Nations. As the Congress President says: "I regard the Working Committee's resolution as an appeal to the United Nations to intervene on behalf of India. This is the first occasion in the history of the Congress that such an appeal has been made. The matter is no longer one between India and England but between India and the United Nations as the latter want to make India their operational base. India's right to independence is not subject to negotiation. It is a fundamental principle. No change which is asked for will in any way affect the interests of the United Nations. In fact what is asked for guarantees India's full weight and support on behalf of the United Nations in the interests of the larger cause and the defence of India." Britain alone can fully and immediately retrieve the present situation as she alone can deliver the goods rightfully belonging to India. She alone stands between India and her birthright. And Britain's will be the major responsibility for all consequences All important parties demand immediate freedom. And once Britain concedes the claim all other questions, as the Congress President says, can be settled by negotiation.

Japs And South Pacific

Discussing the recent Japanese landing at Buna, one correspondent suggested that it was to forestall any offensive action by the Allies. It is perhaps in the pursuit of this object that the Japanese have also advanced along the undefended route. But Allied patrols have contacted them some sixty miles from Port Moresby and, what is more, beyond the Stanley Mountain ranges which must constitute a very difficult barrier for the Japanese. Even otherwise the Japanese will need many times more than the two thousand soldiers they have landed to threaten Port Moresby seriously. For, it may be taken for granted that it is infinitely better defended now than three or four months ago. The Australians have not been sitting idle. Above all, there are now the Americans.

Indeed, we should not be surprised if the Americans and Australians were to launch a counter-offensive very soon. Patrol skirmishes at Salamaua, that is, at the main Japanese base in New Britain and repeated raids over Timor may well be preliminaries. Meanwhile, if Buna is a danger at all to the Allies, it is more a painful liability for the Japanese. Allied aircraft have already inflicted heavy losses upon them. And with the addition to their striking power of dive bombers now in use for the first time, the process of bleeding the Japanese ought to develop rapidly in effectiveness and intensity. The general situation, as it is, need not be regarded as having deteriorated to the detriment of the Allies.

Grave Crisis

The Russians have announced their withdrawal from Rostov and Novo Cherkask. The loss of Rostov was a foregone conclusion yet it has come as a painful blow. It is the gateway to the Caucasus and with the Germans now on the southern bank of the Don in the Rostov region and threatening to cross the river further north over a wide front, the Russians are facing the gravest crisis of the war with Germany. Marshal von Bock's double move towards Stalingrad and the Caucasus means that he wants to separate Russia's northern and southern armies by cutting the Volga route, the only remaining connection and simultaneously drive through the Caucasus Success in either case would completely disorganise the Russian military machine and its supplies and also the country's economic life. So far as the danger to the Middle East is concerned, the Soviet helped by the natural defences of southern Caucasia may be able to avert it for what British Ministers call the "eighty vital days". But von Bock's drive towards Stalingrad threatens an imminent disaster. Can the Russians avert this until their Allies come to their rescue?

Frankly Speaking

Lull Broken

The Egyptian lull was not allowed by General Auchinleck to last beyond three days. But even though the fighting which he forced upon Marshal Rommel was on a modest scale and limited to one sector, it is welcome. For, it disturbed Rommel's efforts to dig in. A lull or a stalemate is favourable to the Axis while continued land operations are invaluable to General Auchinleck because they serve to help in the process of destroying Axis supplies and equipment and tiring out Rommel's forces. It must, however, be emphasized that the operations are quite limited and the battle for Egypt is still in the balance, although it may, perhaps, not be without significance that the Italians have begun talking of new British reserves and arrival of "considerable quantities" of American material.

Outrageous

The sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment inflicted on Mr. Satis Chandra Das Gupta is shocking in its severity, apart from the question whether he deserved to be convicted at all. It appears from the meagre reports of the case that Mr. Das Gupta had been working for some time in the Feni sub-division when all of a sudden he was asked by the local authorities to leave the district within 24 hours. He went to the District Magistrate next morning and explained to him the reasons for his inability to comply with the order served on him. He was, however, arrested and tried in Feni Jail and the trial which lasted for about an hour ended in the punishment mentioned above. Now Mr. Das Gupta, has always been a purely social and humanitarian worker and it appears from the reported facts that he was not prosecuted for his work or any speech. Presumably unable to prosecute him in this way, the Magistrate served him with a humiliating notice, as if he were a "goonda". Yet Mr. Das Gupta respectfully explained his difficulty in person If in the circumstances a technical offence was established against him, he should have been given only a nominal sentence. A sentence of two years' hard labour for a lifelong missionary worker strikes one as an outrage on justice. In their own interest the Bengal Government must intervene and reduce the sentence if they cannot release him

Right, Though Belated

Madras is, after all, to have a cadet training school soon. It is learnt arrangements have been completed for opening the school which will start working from August 15th at Adyar. The training will be limited to fifty youngmen of the province above the age of 17½ and below 25, who wish to apply for emergency commissions in the Indian army, Navy and Air Force. The school will train batch after batch of cadets every three months for the duration of the war. This is a right move, though much belated. We have no doubt the school will be quite successful and will explode the myth that the people of Madras are non-martial.

Cottage Industries

The war has somewhat awakened Government to the value of cottage industries as a necessary supplementary source of income to the poor agriculturist, unemployed for half year, and also as a not negligible source of war production. It is said that goods worth over five crores of rupees are expected to be obtained for the present by the Government of India from small-scale industries or subsidiary occupations in various provinces. All items suitable for cottage industries or subsidiary occupations are being earmarked for supply through small-scale industry thereby releasing the capacity of organized industries far more important and intricate work, such as, munitions production. The scheme of the Central Government, it is pointed out, will help agriculturists in an essentially agricultural country like India to supplement their income at a time of rising prices and soaring cost of living. Now at least all Governments can make amends for their neglect of cottage industries in the past.

STEEL FRAME OF I.M.S. STILL CONTINUES

Latest Niggardly Concessions Will Not Evoke Enthusiasm, Says Dr. Jivraj Mehta

"From the point of view of self-respect of the members of the Indian medical profession, the statement of Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker remains entirely unsatisfactory," says Dr. Jivraj Mehta, commenting on the Education and Health Member's recent announcement that there is no discrimination between the British and Indian members in the Indian Medical Service. Dr. Mehta continues:

"The Indian Medical profession demanded changes in the structure of the Indian Medical Service. It stressed the need for the abolition of the civil side of the I. M. S. altogether and demanded that it should be a purely military service, recruitment being restricted only to Indians. The civil medical administration should, it urged, be under the control of the Provincial Government and their principal officer should cease owing a double loyalty—loyalty to the Provincial Government as well as to the Director-General of the I. M. S. Such double loyalty leads to a conflict of duties thus affecting efficiency. Under Mr. Sarker's scheme the 'Steel-Frame' of the I. M. S. still continues.

"As regards the concessions announced by Mr. Sarker in the matter of terms of agreement, antedating of commission, etc., these have been very grudgingly given from time to time. They are not likely to evoke any enthusiastic response from the Indian medical profession. Even in the matter of granting the rank of a Major to specialists, much niggardliness has been shown. After it was announced that direct recruitment would be made of specialists as Major the Principal of an important medical institution was informed that he should first start as a Lieutenant with the promise of a Major's grade of an acting nature. They would not agree to allow him a few years' seniority corresponding to his experience and status in the profession."

DISCRIMINATION BETWEEN INDIANS AND EUROPEANS

Dr. Mehta objects to senior officers being enrolled as Lieutenants even for one day. "Discrimination betwen Indians and Europeans," he proceeds, "still continues. Only the other day, I had a visit from a Lieutenant-Colonel of the R. A. M. C., who was a physician in a provincial teaching hospital in the United Kingdom. He joined war service about two years back. If a physician in the R. A. M. C. could be given a Lieutenant-Colonel's grade without much ado, why should the Principal of a medical school, who is also a specialist, be offered only the permanent rank of a Lieutenant and the acting rank of a Major? Mr. Sarker is not possibly in touch with the holders of emergency commissions in the I. M. S. when he says there is no discrimination between Indians and Europeans in the I. M. S. Letters and personal talks with these officers tell a different tale If there is no discrimination they would not advise their friends in the civil side against joining the emergency commission even as Lieutenant-Colonels.

"Considerable discrimination exists", Dr. Jivraj Mehta continues, "in the postings of officers. Indian officers are transferred from place to place. Would Mr. Sarker get a record of the transfers of Indian officers and those of their European colleagues in the same service and find out the facts for himself? Is Mr. Sarker aware of the fact that junior British officers posted under senior Indian I. M. S. officers resent taking orders from them? The Government policy of adopting 'various expedients' to attract recruits may draw only a small percentage of the profession, those who may be hard up or those relatively recently qualified. Instead of resorting to 'expedients' the Government must introduce fundamental changes as demanded by the Indian medical profession. It is within the knowledge of Mr. Sarker that the General Secretary of the Indian Medical Association has volunteered to help in the recruitment if the civil side of the Indian Medical Service is abolished and the fundamental demands of the Indian medical profession are given effect to."

Proceeding, Dr. Jivraj Mehta says: "It is an open secret that the demand of the Indian medical profession that all officers belonging to the army service working in the civil side, constituting a war reserve for the Army, should be recalled to the Army, has been supported by the National Defence Council, which urged the withdrawal of the young British I. M. S officers holding specialist posts. It has taken almost six months to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State for the recall of these young officers to the Army. Even such sanction has been hedged in with loopholes. Only those whose presence in the civil side may not be absolutely essential from the point of view of war efforts or other minimum needs may be recalled to military duty. This means detention of some of these officers under one pretext or other."

SARKAR'S EVASIONS

"I would like to know what justification Mr. Sarker can have to appeal to members of the Indian medical profession to join the army medical service, while discrimination exists in spite of his assertions to the contrary. It has been my experience that the statements made by the Government spokesmen in charge of the Lands and Health Department do not tally with facts. In a press communique recently published, it has been stated that 50 per cent of the vacancies in the permanent Medical Service will be reserved for medical men who have held emergency commissions provided they are qualified under the conditions then in force. I wonder whether Indian doctors holding temporary commissions would be satisfied with this vague phrase, "under conditions then in force" any manipulation is possible under this vague phrase, as past and present experiences show.

The communique adds that allocations of these commissions between Indian and British officers will depend not on the previously laid down composition of the I. M. S. but on such proportion as may be specifically laid down after the war. It is rather unfortunate that Mr. Sarker's statement is entirely silent on this point. Why should not the Indian Medical Service be entirely reserved for Indians even after the war? Before the war the ratio of recruitment between Britishers and Indians had been laid down in a Government order as 2 to 1. What assurance is there that this ratio would not be altered to 4 to 1 after the war or in some other manner adversely to us? The Indian medical profession cannot respond to Mr. Sarker's appeal unless fundamental changes are made in the structure of the Medical Service."

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Who Was Russia's First And Foremost Indian Friend? "Sak" Or Jawahar?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In one of his recent articles, Mr George Slocomb describes Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as "Russia's first and foremost Indian friend! To my mind, this is not correct. For, Russia's first and foremost Indian friend was the late lamented Shapurji Saklatvalla, the only Communist Member of the House of Commons in his time, who had travelled far and wide in Soviet Russia, long before Panditji visited that country. Dear old Sak was a great favourite in Soviet Russia; and suffered a lot for his association with the Soviet republic To-day, things are different —Soviet Russia is admired, respected and honoured. Would, that dear old Sak was alive to see his association fully vindicated!—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

Two Plans

-II-

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The last article showed that, if the terms of the Congress Working Committee's resolution are to be taken at their face value, they are an open ples for anarchy and an invitation to invasion, because they open the door to chaos and disorder, if British rule were withdrawn before an alternative Government had been established, or if this alternative Government attempted to operate without the foundation of a constitution beneath its feet.

Mere constitutional generalities will not do. Though details may be subject to adjustment, there must be a complete constitutional structure. The need to accept, or to construct anew, a complete constitution, before power is transferred from the present legal Government to a so-called provisional Government, is all the more vital in India, where little of the governmental system is on a common-law basis, and where a vast country lives under a quasi-federal constitution.

At present the system of Government is founded upon a statutory division of powers between provinces and centre. Subject to this, there is a conditional devolution of powers to subordinate authorities. If, from this system, the supreme central authority, at present residing ultimately in British hands, the authority which guarantees the constitution itself, is withdrawn, the various powers are no longer legally apportioned but are at the disposal of those who can seize them.

The re-apportionment of power would thus depend upon the mere possession of physical strength. Since we are to imagine that the Indian army would be automatically disbanded, as Mahatma Gandhi has told us, and that the British army, though still present for the purposes of external defence, would no longer be responsible for internal security, it is clear that the repositories of physical strength would tend to be local rather than central. Thus the Congress resolution, taken at its face value, is an invitation not only to civil disorder and external invasion but also to the break-up of India.

Perhaps our patience is called upon for a little more exercise. Perhaps we are again to assume that this part of the Congress resolution does not say what the majority of the Working Committee mean though it apparently says what the Mahatma means), and that some form of interim constitution would be acknowledged, to validate the "provisional Government."

Even so, the resolution implies that there is to be a completely new order in India and a total severance of the British connection. "I am convinced" wrote Mr. Gandhi in "Harijan" "that the time has come ..... for the British and Indians to be reconciled to complete separation from each other." This is not the conviction of many of his fellow-countrymen, but, if it is accepted, then the imagined interim constitution must rapidly give way to a permanent and independent constitutional code.

It is a flagrant weakness of Congress proposal—regarded as a practical scheme, not as party propaganda—that no draft scheme for such a constitutional code is put forward, not even a tentative plan for calling a constituent assembly. The Cripps proposals went far beyond the resolution, in putting forward a detailed and specific plan whereby India could achieve independence. It was rejected for conflicting reasons by the different parties. Now the Congress offers nothing in its place.

Assuming, however, that a constituent assembly could be successfully called, what is the expected basis of the resultant constitution? Indian opinion is entitled to know at least what hazy ideas the Congress leaders may have in their minds.

The number of open questions which such a constituent assembly would have to face is enormous. Is there to be United India or Pakistan? Is the system to be Unitary or Federal or Con-federal? What is to be the division of powers? What may be the form of communal representation in legislatures and executives? What protection is to be afforded to minorities and backward peoples? What are to be the relations of the States to the new India, or what is to be their place in it? For these and dozens more problems of equal importance and complexity there is yet no agreed basis of solution.

To reach agreement upon them, and to work out the necessary terms and details must, at best, take months. It would be unwise to allow less than a year. Allowing no more than six months for the calling of the constituent assembly, including the holding of the necessary elections, here is 18 months gone before Indian independence could have any secure basis or before Indian statesmen, soldiers and administrators could turn from the problem of framing the constitution to that of the winning of the war.

The task of the proposed Indo-British Conference "for the adjustment of future relations and for the co-operation of the two countries as allies" would be no less complex or arduous. First it must plan the terms of the alliance against aggression.

Granted that an alliance in general terms can be concluded, the questions of detail and the long-term problems which the Indo-British Conference would have to consider are many and involved. There is the question of the control of the huge British forces in India—their operations, supplies, accommodation, etc. There is the question of the finance of British forces in India and any remaining Indian forces outside India. There are questions of great delicacy relating to the forces of the Indian States and to the Gurkha soldiers, subjects of the independent State, Nepal.

Among the long-term problems would be those of the financial relations between Britain and India, including the public debt, the outstanding pensions of civil and military officers, etc., of treaty relations with States; of British pledges to minorities; of the establishment of diplomatic and consular corps and other administrative apparatus for the conduct of external affairs by an independent India; and scores of others.

It is obvious that these negotiations would be liable to take as long as the framing of the constitution itself. Meanwhile, even if an alliance could be quickly concluded, there would be no proper or durable basis for the interim conduct of these affairs, many of them vital to the prosecution of the war.

Again the Congress resolution as framed is seen to be an open door to chaos, to the paralysis of Government and of India's defence, and, to the seizure of power by the aggressor. It was one great virtue of the Cripps plan that it left all these complex problems in abeyance, while India, confident of the prospect of achieving complete self-Government after the war, concentrated her mind and energies upon the achievement of victory.

—Yours etc.,

CONSTITUTIONALIST.

"Letter To Mahatma Gandhi"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Karaka have characterised the contemplated Congress campaign as 'a stab in the back of the United Nations.' That the campaign, if launched, might weaken the United Nations in their struggle against the Axis Powers, I do not dispute.

But since it is Britain's deliberate policy in India during World War II which is driving the Congress, much against its wish, to the path of Civil Disobedience, it is Britain and not the Congress which can justly be said to be stabbing the United Nations, in the back.

Unless, of course, Mr. Karaka takes the naive view that the responsibility for starting a war (or rebellion) rests on the one who is honest and old-fashioned enough to make an open declaration. In which case, he will have to say that China is guilty of waging war against Japan and that France and Britain were guilty of dragging Germany into the war and so on.

Secondly, Mr. Karaka argues that 'unsatisfactory' and 'ungrateful' as Britain's attitude towards us has been, the Congress should, nevertheless, even yet refrain from Civil Disobedience. He has not suggested an alternative policy. Unless it be this: "To suffer this humiliation of being unfree a little longer." (I am quoting his own words). And please, why? Because we should eschew "getting independence with the blood of innocents on our hands." Who, may we know, are the 'innocents'? Let us be realistic and not be carried away by our emotions. I fully share Mr. Karaka's sympathies for the refugees of the war. Who knows, many of us may have to flee from our homes, notwithstanding what the Congress may or may not do.

Finally, he has talked of other issues being involved in this war than 'our political difference with Britain'. The issues certainly are many and complex; but there is one which stands at the centre and of which our political difference with Britain is a part and parcel And that one is the freedom of every nation from every kind of exploitation.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) M. K. JAI.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

"The Hindu Mahasabha should now give a practical lead in this crisis. We keenly feel that any precipitate mass movement at this stage cannot be conducive to national interests and is likely to be exploited to create further cleavage between the communities and between the classes and will lead to the consolidation of forces inimical to the interests of Hindus."
—Recognition by Bengal Leaders.

* * *

"To me some points, are quite clear"—Dr. Ambedkar in his latest denunciation of Mahatma Gandhi and his move.

To us at least one point is even more clear.

* * *

The London "Daily Herald" protests that its attack on Gandhiji was not "inspired" by Government.

We are prepared to believe that the British Labour organ independently endorses the British Government's policy towards India as usual.

* * *

Pacific Offensive Foreshadowed.
—Headlines.

There are now half a dozen enjoying the same exciting character. But the events still decline to come.

* * *

Upto date there have been three expert well informed opinions as to wha Japan would do *vis--a-vis* Russia.

(1) Japan would invade Siberia if Russia shows unmistakable signs of cracking.

(2) Japan would invade Siberia if the Germans felt that her help was needed to crack Russia and.

(3) Japan would not invade Siberia at all but just keep the Red Siberian Army immobilised.

Now a fourth expert has proclaimed that Japan would invade Siberia the instant the Allies invade Western Europe.

This multiplicity of authoritative certainties is getting on our nerves.

We wish the Japs do something to set the rest at rest

Or, better still, let the Allies invade.

* * *

The Italian News Agency announces that Auchinleck has brought in new reserves from the Middle East and has also received "considerable quantities" of American material.

What is Rome preparing itself for?

* * *

Germans Pushing East.
—Headline.

Naturally, naturally They have no reason to push West, have they?

* * *

The raid on Hamburg has been acclaimed, by the Bomber Chief, Harris, as one of the most outstanding of the whole war.

Is that why the considerate R. A.F. did not visit Germany the next night?

* * *

Berlin has let it be known that Marshal von Runstedt has about 50 German divisions in reserve for the defence of Western Europe.

Messrs. Lyttleton and Bevin are only too willing to believe the enemy.

* * *

An optician was seriously ill, and when he recovered from the anaesthetic after an operation he found himself lying in bed in a darkened room with his wife seated in a chair nearby. He asked why the blinds had been lowered.

His wife replied: "There's building on fire over the road, and I thought that if you saw the blaze through the window you would think the operation had been fatal."

Tokyo Awaits Hour To Strike At Siberia

LONDON, July 28.

Commenting on the possibility of a Japanese attack on Siberia, the "Yorkshire Post" says:—

"There are many signs of the Japanese awaiting a favourable moment to pursue the jackal's policy of falling on Russia's rear when she is most hard pressed.

Tojo is at the moment able to sun himself in the glow of German successes on the Don, but once the Nazi war machine is halted and crippled, the war outlook for Japan would soon lose its rosy hues."—Reuter.

JAWAHAR DUBS CRIPPS AS "DEVIL'S ADVOCATE"

Broadcast To America Condemned

RAJAJI HAS PROLONGED TALKS WITH MAHATMA

"IT IS sad beyond measure that a man like Sir Stafford Cripps should allow himself to become the Devil's Advocate. He has thus injured Indo-British relations more than any other Englishman could have done". Thus observes Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru commenting on Cripps' broadcast to America.

NEHRU ON CHOICE BEFORE BRITAIN

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"I have refrained from saying anything about the various comments and criticisms made in India and outside on the Working Committee's resolution. Most of these criticisms come from people who have developed a habit of criticising us.

British and American criticisms have proceeded either on a complete misunderstanding of that resolution or on a desire to pervert it.

The resolution is clear enough and if people refuse to understand it for what it is, this simply shows that they do not want to understand.

It is said that at this extreme crisis responsible people should shut their eyes to hard facts and should deliberately ignore reality. That reality will not cease to be because of this attitude.

IMPERIALIST TUNE

Sir Stafford Cripps' recent broadcast to America has, however, compelled me to say a few words. This broadcast is so full of misrepresentations of the Congress attitude that I am amazed at it. Like a clever lawyer Sir Stafford has picked out phrases from Mahatma Gandhi's statements without reference to their context and tried to prove the British imperialist case. This is no time for lawyer's quibbling and no statesman who shoulders responsibility can afford to do this. If there is one consideration which has been paramount before the Congress leaders it is that of the Defence of India.

CAMPAIGN OF CALUMNY

Sir Stafford talks lightly of anarchy and chaos. The right way to prevent their development is for British rule to cease to be and for a Provisional Government of Free India representing the major groups and parties in the country to take its place. The right way to do this is for Great Britain not to talk to us in offensive and patronising language, but to approach us in all humility with repentance for all the evils she has done to India and is still doing to her.

Sir Stafford talks about war and about danger to India. We are more concerned with that danger than he can be, for we shall suffer most by it. If war comes to India it will be the people of India who will fight and die in defence of their land and their homes. It will be the people of India also, when they are in a position to do so, who will pour out their help to China and the right cause.

The situation between England and India is bad enough in all conscience. And yet Sir Stafford must needs go out of his way to make it far worse and must constitute himself as the champion of the Muslims and the Depressed Classes and others. I know my Muslim countrymen a little better than Sir Stafford does and I know that what he says about them is a calumny, for vast numbers of them are devoted to the cause of India's independence.

THE DEVIL'S ADVOCATE

Sir Stafford has also on various occasions brought out non-violence as an insuperable barrier to prevent freedom in India. If there has been anything clearly and definitely stated on our behalf it is this: That Free India will defend the country in every way, through armed forces and by all means. The question of non-violence in this connection has not arisen. Indeed, the question of any adverse effect on the war cannot arise because the whole object is to make India stronger for defence.

It is absurd then to talk about weakening India's defence.

The simple issue is the complete recognition of India's independence now and then immediately steps to be taken to give effect to it and to concert measures for the more effective defence of India in co-operation with our Allies.

It is sad beyond measure that a man like Sir Stafford Cripps should allow himself to become the Devil's Advocate. He has thus injured Indo-British relations more than any other Englishman could have done.—A. P.

C. R. MEETS MAHATMA

WARDHAGANJ, July 28.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar had prolonged talks with Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon, it is learnt, about the present political situation with special reference to Mahatma Gandhi's recent writings and his contemplated movement. The talks are being resumed tomorrow.—A. P.

SARDAR ON COMING MASS MOVEMENT

AHMEDABAD, July 28.

"The Congress Working Committee has decided to launch a mass struggle with great anguish. For three years, the Congress followed the policy of non-embarrassment which led the British Government to offer the Cripps proposals which Mahatma Gandhi refused to consider at the very first glance; but the Congress Working Committee considered them for fifteen days at the end of which Sir Stafford Cripps changed his mind and laid the blame on the Congress Working Committee", declared Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel addressing a crowded meeting of college students this afternoon.

He said that during the course of negotiations, Sir Stafford Cripps gave out that the National Government in India would be of the type of the British Cabinet, but subsequently he had to withdraw that proposal. He came to India to create American public opinion in favour of England.

Proceeding Sardar Patel said that after the failure of the Cripps mission the Congress Working Committee approached Mahatma Gandhi although it had difference of opinion with him. It withdrew the Poona offer which offered men and materials to Britain in war if real National Government was established in India and accepted the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi for a non-violent struggle. There was now no scope for negotiation on the question of independence of India. All the programme which the Congress had carried out during the last twenty years would be carried out on a mass scale without any restriction.—A. P.

JAP TROOPS ROUTED

Chinese Success In Western Chekiang

CHUNGKING, July 28.

Tuesday's Chinese communique reports that Japanese troops in the Kiangshan sector of western Chekiang are retreating as a result of a fierce Chinese attack.

The communique adds: "Fighting continued throughout Sunday after the opposing forces had been reinforced and early on Monday the enemy was routed. On the Honan front the enemy has been thrown back with heavy losses in the neighbourhood of Sinyang."

A military spokesman stated that the bitterly contested gap on the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway westward to Kweiki and eastward from Hanfeno was enlarged by the Chinese recently from twenty to fifty miles making the Japanese boast about extending the railway still impracticable.—Reuter.

TRIPLE CHINESE ATTACK ON JAPS

CHUNGKING, July 28.

A Chinese military spokesman stated today that Chinese forces on Saturday launched simultaneous attacks against Kwangfeng, Kweiki and Yintan on the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway in eastern China.

In Hupeh, north-west of Hankow, the Japanese have launched an attack in three columns from Chungtiang against Chinese troops holding out in the Tapunghan mountains, the spokesman added.—Reuter.

PART WITH POWER FOR VICTORY

V. V. Giri Hints To Govt. To Answer Congress Demand

MADRAS, July 28.

The need for an immediate settlement of the Indian question and unconditional transfer of power to Indian hands was stressed by Mr. V. V. Giri, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, speaking at the fifteenth annual conference of the M. and S. M. Railway Employees Union at Perambur.

The Congress, said Mr. Giri, stood for the entire people of the country and was not anxious for its own power or prestige. What the Congress wanted to-day was a real national government with full powers to direct the affairs of the country at this critical time. "The Congress", he added "has taken the most reasonable attitude even after so many insults: here and now is the opportunity for Britain to come to terms."

"On behalf of the workers of India, let me tell Lord Linlithgow and the British, that if the British miss the bus now, they will miss it for all time", concluded Mr. Giri.

NATIONAL GOVT. URGED

The conference passed a resolution that in its opinion "the refusal to concede a National Government in India to enable maximum resistance to the Fascist aggressors being enthusiastically offered, is inconsistent with the proclaimed objectives of Great Britain.

The conference further expressed the view that the recent declaration of the labour party in Great Britain were "unhelpful and causing distrust about the future in the face of the unprecedented sacrifices and efforts made by workers in all countries." Resolutions were also passed requesting increased wages and allowances in view of the increased cost of living due to rise in the prices of foodstuffs and other articles.—A. P.

"C- D. Will Encourage The Japanese"

Sir Cowasji Jehangir On Working Committee's Resolution

In the course of a broadcast talk from Bombay on Tuesday, Sir Cowasji Jehangir said:—

"To understand the true significance of the Congress Working Committee's resolution it is necessary to harp back upon the proposals of the British Government brought out to India by Sir Stafford Cripps, specially as the Congress make a point of suggesting that their resolution is mainly due to their hopes being dashed to pieces failing transference of "real power to popular representatives so as to enable the nation to make its full contribution towards the realisation of human freedom throughout the world."

NEW CONGRESS SLOGAN

"There are many of us who are as strongly against communalism as the most sincere member of the Congress, and would strongly object to any national question being settled for communal reasons either by the British, by the Hindus or by the Muslims. But this should not prevent us from ignoring the realities of the position and continually pretending that they do not exist. Frustrated in their ambition to form a national Government of their own conception—mainly due to their mistaken policy at Delhi in April last—the Congress have now started a new slogan—"The British must withdraw."

They contend that a national Government can only be formed under such conditions and, in their opinion, with such national Government the millennium will arrive. Surely it can be contended, with considerable force, that, if we have not been able to attain communal unity even when our own country is threatened by the aggression of an enemy noted for its barbarism and atrocities, representative men and women of the country are not coming together to form a provisional Government, simply because the British withdraw.

To believe in such a theory shows a complete lack of political foresight. They state that the frustration of their hopes has resulted in a growing satisfaction at the success of Japanese arms. This sweeping statement can surely not be admitted. India is not so unpatriotic as to welcome Japanese successes. The rapers of women and butchers of children are at our gates, and at such a time, Congress fears "a passive acceptance of aggression without itself making a visible effort to fight for hearth and home.

At such a time, it desires to shift the responsibility on the shoulders of others and even threatens civil disobedience while continually talking of non-embarrassment. If "India in bondage can play no effective part in defending herself", yet in this same India in bondage, representatives of a certain school of thought can threaten open rebellion. To know the true meaning of a country in bondage, Congress should turn its eyes to Korea, Manchuria, certain parts of China, and to the occupied portions of Europe.

UNWISDOM OF THE WISE

Such a resolution as of July the 14th could never have been considered or passed in any part of the world under Japanese or German subjugation. Civil disobedience may succeed, or it may fail. If the former, it is not only going to cause conflict amongst the peoples of India, but, what is much worse, it is bound to have a most encouraging effect upon the Japanese. If it fails, it is bound to distract the attention of many men and women who are now whole-heartedly occupied in doing all they can to resist aggression by the enemy. It is having, and will have, a most detrimental effect on the mentality of India's friends in other countries. It shows a sense of irresponsibility unbelievable amongst men of wisdom and patriotism.

MOVE FATAL TO INDEPENDENCE

Liberals' Appeal To Sink Differences

BOMBAY, July 28.

At a meeting of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association held on Monday evening under the chairmanship of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the following resolution was passed:—

"The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association views with grave apprehension and is entirely opposed to the move of the Congress executive to start mass civil disobedience.

Such movement will inevitably lead to lawlessness, internal disturbances and communal clashes in the country at a time when India is in great peril of invasion by the Axis powers.

"The threatened movement will positively embarrass and weaken the war effort of the United Nations and will make India an easy prey to foreign aggression.

"However grave our differences with the British Government are, under present war conditions, it is highly detrimental to the safety and prospects of independence of this country to take so disruptive a step as the Congress contemplates.

"The Council has no hesitation in condemning the threatened movement and appeals to the people of this country and leaders of all parties outside the Congress not to countenance it in any manner.

"It further appeals to all communities and political parties in the country to sink their differences and unite in repelling aggression and when the war is won, in demanding and getting independence for the country".—A. P.

Russia Banks On Pledge Of Second Front

But British Press Strikes A Different Note

"The Russians are banking on a Second Front. They firmly believe that we are doing everything to implement our pledges and are still confident that the war will end soon providing a second front is opened", says Mr. J. H. Potts, former President of the National Union of Railwaymen, who is back in Britain after a 14,000-mile tour of the Soviet Union.

British Views

"The cause of a second front is not helped by the outcry from those who can neither know all the facts, nor will carry the responsibility." This view of the "Manchester Guardian" is typical of the British view.

BRITISH PRESS ON SECOND FRONT

LONDON, July 27.

"The case for a Second Front needs no argument," says the "Daily Telegraph" in its editorial.

"To suggest that there is anywhere any reluctance to accept it would be an insult not only to the honesty but also to the intelligence of the American and British Governments.

Both are specifically committed to it by the joint declaration made after Mr. Churchill's last visit to the United States and it will come any moment from tomorrow onwards when plans are sufficiently matured and forces sufficiently collected."

Meanwhile the "Telegraph" argues, there must be some reasonable chance of success and it proceeds to enumerate "conditions indispensable to chance of success."

Firstly, air mastery—not merely air superiority—extensive enough and lasting enough to establish a solid bridgehead.

Secondly, shipping enough to transport and supply permanently a force sufficient to compel the enemy to switch considerable strength from east to west.

Thirdly the equipment of that force with material at least equal in quantity to anything the enemy can deploy against it.

Fourthly that the making of the front in Europe will not mean the breaking off of the front in Egypt or for that matter in India.

Fifthly, provision to reinforce steadily and adequately the new front, not only from these islands but also from the United States.

And, sixthly power to harass and embarrass the enemy's communications and thus cancel the natural advantage of good road and rail systems that exist for him at every possible point of attack."

The "Daily Herald" writes: "What Britain can do to help strategically has been suggested by multitudinous voices. Only the Government can decide whether the time is at hand to act upon those suggestions."

The "News Chronicle" suggests that the Government as an earnest of its intentions should organise second front meetings itself instead of leaving it to other people.

"The least the Government can do surely is to encourage by every means in its power the offensive spirit which Mr. Churchill so warmly welcomed. Strategy is Government's business but the winning of the war as quickly as possible is the business of us all."

"Hitler is banking on developing a sense of frustration and bewilderment."

"Don't talk to me about a second front" said Mr. Bevin on Sunday. That is not the way to get increased output. Let the Ministers show that they are sympathetic to the nation's moods."—

The "Daily Mail" in a leading article makes the same three main points as the 'Telegraph.' It must not be suggested that the British people are "trying to prod a reluctant Government", the aim to "win the War as quickly as possible. It is not to be imagined that the War Cabinet or the high command is blind to the opportunity". Secondly the present mass demand is "necessarily uninstructed" since only few are in possession of all facts "and are competent to say when and how the new front can be created" and thirdly "let us get the emphasis right. We should not wait for it but build up for it."

The "Manchester Guardian" says "Can anyone think that Britain and the United States are not determined on this front at the earliest possible moment for their own sakes, if nothing else? But the cause of a second front is not helped by the outcry from those who can neither know all the facts nor will carry the responsibility."—Reuter.

AZAD'S REJOINDER TO CRIPPS

(Continued From Page 1)

independence is unreasonable in the midst of a war, may pause to consider that Free India offers to throw its entire weight on the side of the Allies. Surely the recognition and guarantee of Egypt's independence did not present any difficulty in the way of Allies even though Egypt has remained neutral. But Free India is committed to full participation in the United Nations' fight for freedom and peace of the world."

"The Congress has no illusion about the extent of the moral support which India's demand for independence may receive from those, who have so far been loud in their professions of sympathy. Ultimately India will have to depend entirely on such strength as she possesses for achieving her goal."

Maulana Azad added "I regard the Working Committee's resolution as an appeal to the United Nations to intervene on behalf of India. This is the first occasion in the history of the Congress that such an appeal has been made. The matter is no longer one between India and England but between India and the United Nations as the latter want to make India their operational base. India's right to independence is not subject to negotiation. It is a fundamental principle. No change which is asked for will in any way affect the interests of the United Nations. In fact what is asked for guarantees India's full weight and support on behalf of the United Nations in the interests of the larger cause and the defence of India."

Replying to a question if Congress expected to form a Government immediately after the British withdraw, Maulana Azad said the Congress resolution was self explanatory, and if the principle of Indian independence was accepted all other questions could be settled by negotiation.

Azad Leaves For Calcutta

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Congress President, left for Calcutta this morning.—A. P.

HEAVY CASUALTIES IN HAMBURG RAID

"Big Fires" Caused By R. A. F.: Several Trapped Under Ruins: Enemy Bombers Over London And Birmingham

STOCKHOLM, July 28.

Casualties caused by the R. A. F. raid on Hamburg are described in Berlin as "very heavy" says the Berlin correspondent of the "Svenska Dagbladet".

The destruction was also extensive. Official Nazi circles state that the dead so far total 99 but it is feared that many more are trapped under the ruins. They admit that the R. A. F. started "big fires."

LONDON, July 28.

Air Ministry Communique tonight states "This afternoon Wellingtons bombed objectives in north-west Germany.

Two aircraft are missing."

ATTACK ON FRENCH RAILWAYS

Railways in occupied France carrying war material for the Germans were disorganised last night by R. A. F. fighters, it is officially announced. Engine after engine drawing goods trains on the network of railways around Paris and the big industrial areas of Lille was shot up. Many were disabled and their lines of wagons blocked the permanent way throwing traffing out of gear for miles

Alert In London

An air raid warning was sounded in the London area early this morning and shortly after gunfire had been heard.

There were further bursts of fire from London's A. A. defences about a quarter of an hour after the sirens sounded. It was the heaviest and longest heard in the capital for some months.

After half an hour there was another period of gunfire. It is understood that only a small number of planes were over the capital.

Several high explosives were reported in the Home Counties area.

INTENSE RAID ON W. MIDLAND TOWN

A West Midland town had its most intensive raid for many months. Flares dropped over a wide area were followed by incendiaries and then high explosives, which caused damage to house property in a number of districts. Although the raiders were over several parts of the country none suffered a concentrated attack.

Incendiaries were also dropped in districts on the East Anglian coast. At one point of this area there were high explosives.

OVER NORTHERN IRELAND

Enemy aircraft were also believed to have flown over Northern Ireland.

LARGE-SCALE ENEMY ACTION

An Air Ministry Communique states: "Enemy action last night was on a somewhat larger scale than for some time past. Fire, and damage were caused in the Birmingham area where there were a number of casualties. Some damage was also done elsewhere in the Midlands and the eastern counties.

The attack was spread over a wide area including greater London where very slight damage was done by incendiary bombs.

EIGHT NAZI PLANES DESTROYED

Eight enemy aircraft were destroyed during the night, while attacking this country and one over Holland. A number of others were damaged but their destruction cannot be confirmed."

No bombs were dropped on London last night. Some incendiaries fell in fields near the capital but did only slight damage.

BIRMINGHAM GETS IT

At Birmingham many fires were started by waves of planes showering incendiaries and a few high explosives, but most were small and were quickly extinguished. The greatest damage was to housing and shop property. The casualties are described as "fairly numerous", including some killed. By the time the raid ended the fires were either out or under control. Fires were started at an institution in one suburb and a large hospital had to be evacuated owing to the presence of a delayed action bomb.

Night fighters chased German planes over the town and tracer streams could be seen flashing across the sky.

The Germans say Birmingham had a heavy raid and that some of the "heaviest bombs" were dropped on the city.

TWO HUNDRED BOMBERS?

According to German accounts the Germans sent over 200 bombers but a British unofficial estimate puts the numbers as between 50 and 70. Eight were brought down over Britain.

Several East Anglian towns had raids but the casualties were few. At one town some premises burned for about three hours and were seriously damaged. At least three people were killed and others were injured. At another there were several small fires.

The Air Ministry says the brilliant light of the full moon made it "field night" for night-fighter pilots of the Newfoundland Squadron.

PEOPLE TRAPPED

Bombs trapped people in wrecked buildings in a town in eastern England. Three or four fires were also caused but these were under control in a short time. A number of families were made homeless.

Considering the extent of the raid, casualties in the West Midland town are believed to be very few. Although high explosives and incendiaries fell on one East Anglian area no damage or casualties were reported.

ARMED ENEMY TRAWLER SUNK

An Air Ministry and Admiralty Communique to-day says: "In the early hours of this morning a patrol of our light forces intercepted two enemy armed trawlers off Cherbourg. Our patrol at once engaged. One of the enemy armed trawlers was sunk. The other was heavily damaged and made off towards the coast under cover of smoke.

At daylight to-day, one of our patrols was subjected to air attack but only minor damage was suffered. There were two casualties. The next of kin are being informed."

WARNING METHOD KEPT SECRET

Ringing of church bells to warn the civilian population of an enemy invasion of the British Isles will still be observed by the authorities but plans for warning the public about attempted commando raids by the enemy will remain secret.

This was announced in the Commons to-day by the Secretary for War Sir James Grigg after the Independent, Mr. Granville, had complained that there was no form of warning to the civilian population of enemy commando raids.

Sir James Grigg said: "Certain arrangements have been made but I do not propose to make them public. They are known by all people who require to know them."—Reuter.

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The Half-Column

By "Dim."

Here are a few notes on the Film Advisory Board:

Created in July 1940, the activities of the F. A. B. began to bear fruit in April 1941. In fourteen months from then, the F. A. B. produced 31 films. Some were reproduced in Indian languages. So we have 27 in English, 12 in Hindustani, 14 in Bengali, 8 in Tamil, 8 in Telugu, 4 in Pustu, 3 in Gujarati, 3 in Marathi. It has imported from abroad 46 films some of which have been dubbed here.

In a plea for its reorganisation a correspondent says:

"The sole object for which the Board was brought into being was to so create propaganda that the masses, by far a large majority of whom were admittedly followers of powerful organizations not co-operating with the present war effort, would be satisfied that the Government were fighting a war in which the future of India as a dominion in being was as much in jeopardy as that of any of the United Nations and, therefore, wholeheartedly participate in the war effort despite the attitude of the aforesaid organizations. Instead 18 of the 31 films produced in India were more or less reproductions of foreign films not included in the 115 released by the Film Advisory Board, the objects of all but 6 of the 115 were to demonstrate that despite the non-co-operation of the two principal parties the recruitment to all the fighting services was abundant; that the power and resources of the British Empire were sufficient to protect it against all onslaughts by the enemy—which belief was however belied by the loss of the invincible Singapore, the Federated Malay States and Burma, the temporary evacuation of the seat of Government in Madras and the recent defeat in Egypt; that the labour required to man the defence industries was ample; and that howsoever bad the fate of the United Nations in the progress of the war, all the civil services were being conducted in a manner that left practically nothing to be desired. If the films sponsored by the very Government responsible for the defence of the country and quickening of the war effort could afford to be so complacent in the propaganda dished out in their behalf there need be no wonder if the people remained thoroughly complacent and utterly indifferent to the dangers that loom ahead."

Cipla REMEDIES GUARANTEED FOR QUALITY & PURITY

MUSIC RECITAL AT MATUNGA

Under the auspices of the Ramana Satchidananda Samaj, Sjt. Rajagopala Bhagavatar of Ettiyapuram Samasthanam gave a Karnataki music recital on Sunday at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga. The vocalist rendered many Classical Kirtans and his 'pieces' in Panthuvarali, Thodi, and Mohanam were well appreciated. The rendering of the song in Puri Kalyani was reminiscent of Poochi Iyengar's stylisation which gave a glimpse of the glory of old masters. But the high lights of the day were the recitals of Meharanjani and Bhairavi 'Pallavi' in which the vocalist displayed marked originality both in 'Sanchara and Swaras'. He was ably accompanied by violinist Balakrishna Pillai of Madras, and by Messrs. Raghunath and Eswaran.

K. A. C.

Communists Explain Why They Walked Out Of B. P. C. C. Meeting

Messrs. P. K. Karane and N. L. Upadhaya, the Communist members of the B. P. C. C. have issued the following statement:

We were surprised to find Mr. Patil suddenly bringing forward a lengthy resolution on the political situation for the Committee's acceptance. We demanded that as no sufficient notice was given of the resolution, its consideration be adjourned for the time being in order to give time to the members to study it and move amendments, if any before voting upon it.

Being serious political workers, we were anxious that a resolution of such a kind should be thoroughly discussed by the members of the Committee after sufficient consideration.

We tried our best to bring home to Mr. Patil our point of view, but, most unfortunately, Mr. Patil would have none of it.

In the circumstances, we would have been failing in our duty to ourselves as well as to the country which we dearly love, had we in any way associated ourselves with the proceedings of the meeting, and, we most reluctantly left it.

Latest Commercial

COTTON

DECEMBER.

New York, July 28.

Previous closing	18.50
To-day's opening	18.51
Difference	+ 01
To-day's closing see Stop Press.	

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July

Following are the New York ranges :—

October (18.62/60) 18.38 38
December (18.74/72) 18.51/50
March (18.87/87) 18.61/60

LONDON COMMODITIE.

London, July

SEEDS

Castorseeds Bombay July/August (£28 quoted) £28 quoted
Linseed Calcutta July/August (£22 1/2) £22 1/2 quoted
Linseed La Plata July/August unquoted
Groundnuts Coromandal July/August (East Coast India shipment not quoted) West Coast Indian shipment (£25 1/2 quoted) £25 1/2 quoted

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No 3 (131 sh.) 131

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 28.

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

T. T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 28.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 sellers. 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 sellers. 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 sellers. 4.03 1/2 buyers

LONDON BULLION

LONDON GOLD

London, July 28.

London Gold (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

LONDON SILVER

London, July 28

Spot (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d
Forward (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d

CROSS RATES

London, July 28.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32 sellers 1-6 31/32 buyers) 1-6 1/32 sellers, 1-6 31/32 buyers
New York on Bombay (30 3/6) 30.36

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 28.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices :
General Motors (dol 38 1/4) dol 38
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 25 5/8) dol 25 5/8
United States Steel Common (dol 47 3/4) dol 48
United States Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 28.

The London Stock Exchange was quiet to-day

3½ PER CENT STERLING LOAN

London, July 28.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £101

AUSTRALIAN LOAN

5 per cent 1958-68 £101

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent British Consols £32 13/16
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £107 7/8
2 per cent Conversion Loan £100 1/16
4 per cent Funding Loan £115 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £105 13/16
3 per cent War Loan £102 5/16
4 per cent Victory Bonds £114 1/4

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors 18-3
Marks and Spencer Ordinary 38-3
Electric & Music Industry 16-9
Princhin Johnson 24-6
Imperial Chemical 32-10 1/2
Woolsworth Ordinary 53-0
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rate £81 1/2
Dundee 27-6
Unilever Ordinary 29-3
Ford Motors 25-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary £60 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordy £3 31/32
Carreas 'A' £5 11/32
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary £6 1/8
P and O Defd 27-1 1/2
Distillers 72
Bredfords Dyes 8-6
British Celanese 10-9
J and P Coates 36-7 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary 37-0 Ex Div.
Fine Cotton Spinners 9-9
Vickers Limited Ordinary 16-6
Inter Nickels dol 38-0
Indian Iron 40-7 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam 14-0
Donaro Tea 26-3
Empire of India 16-9

JUTE

Barnagore £5

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo-Dutch Rubber 8-6
Gula Kelampong 8-1 1/2
Rubber Plant 14-9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug 14-4 1/2
Burma Corporation 3-3
Rio Tintos £7 3/4
East Rand Properties £1 3/4
Rand Mines £6 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown £8 1/4
Associated Portland Cement 48-1 1/2
Trinidad Leasehold 68-1 1/2
Sub-Nigel £5 3/4
Spring Mines Split Share £0 15/16
Union Corporation 132-6

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian 35-0
Anglo-India 43-1 1/2
Burma Oil £1 21/32
Mexican Eagle 9-9
Shell Transport £2 3/8
Royal Dutch £19 1/2

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary £45 1/2 Ex Div.
London Midland Ordinary £20 1/4
London North Eastern Defd £2 1/8
London Southern Defd £16 7/8
London Transport 5 per cent £123 1/2
London Transport "C" £44 1/2

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, July 28

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales.

	2 days.	This year	Last year
Khandesh	.....	53,539	100,705
Central India	.....	30,453	146,868
Barsi and Nagar	.....	54,063	124,420
Hyderabad-Gaorani	.....	18,989	50,229
Berar	.....	178,423	379,551
Central Provinces	.....	87,565	76,959
Total Oomras	.....	453,362	878,732
Dholeras	.....	33,977	98,135
N W Provinces	.....	1,425	1,578
Rajputana	.....	470	6,711
Sind-Punjab	.....	423,567	561,349
Broach	.....	320,253	297,990
Coompta and Dharwar	204	33,607	142,096
Westerns-Northerns	233	37,910	106,437
Cocoanada	.....	.....	239
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	.....	16,974	12,224
Arrived by road to 2nd July, 1942	.....	92,500	331,133

PEPPER AND GINGER

Bombay, July 28

Pepper ready	.....	199	0 0
Pepper Bhadarva 15	.....	199	0 0
Ginger ready	.....	97	0 0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, July 28

Yellow metal sheets	.....	Rs. 134	0 0
Copper sheets	.....	Rs. 168	8 0

Tone :—Steady.

Internment Order On Student Withdrawn

BELGAUM, July 28.

The Bombay Government has today withdrawn the order of internment under the Defence of India Rules on Mr. B. W. Bhanap, a local College student, since his release on May 12, 1941 from Nasik Jail.—A. P.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Teas In Demand

CALCUTTA, July 28.

The market condition showed no material alterations to-day. Business was rather limited. Tea shares continued in good demand. Government securities continued firm and unchanged.

Government securities :—Three per cent defence loan 1943/52 100/1 small lot ct 3 1/2 per cent G. P. 92/13 small lot; 4 per cent 1953 102/4 ct; 3 per cent C.U.P. 1949 99/6 ct.; Reserve Bank 100/8.

Cottons :—Bengal Nagpur ord 22/12 small lot; Cawnpore textiles 10/3; Kesoram 10/14

Coals :—Barrakur 12/6; do pref 135; Kalapahari 12/2; Khas Kajora pref VV 8/12 small lot; Lakurka 11/11; No,th Damuda 4/15; Singareni Collieries 8/13; Talcher 2/3

Jutes :—Adamjee pref 132; Bally pref 141; Barnagore pref 45; Champadany 158; Dalhousie pref 147/8; Dalhousie pref 147/8; do Gloster pref 155; Hooghly pref 17/4; Jankanrrah 365; Lawrence pref 131; Nellimela 11/7; Northbrook pref 129; Presidency 4/15; Rice Luchmiarain 15.

Miscellaneous :—Burma Corpn. 1/15; Indian copper 2/3; Dalmia cement pref 126 small lot; Upper Jumna elec 11/12; Biartin ord steel 14/6; British India electric cons. 5; Burn and Co., ord 351 small lot; Indian Iron 27; Kumardhubi eng 5/7; Marshalls 3; National iron and steel 11; Steel Corpn 6.d 17/2; do pref 111/8; B. I. Corpn. ord 5; do pref 176; Dunlop rubber secoojackgef 9/8 small lot; National insulated cable 11; India paper pulp 149 c div small lot; Orient paper ord 29/14 small odd lot; Star paper 16; Titaghur paper prefd ord 4/15 do ord 19/6; Rumayun property ord 6/10 small lot do defd 1/8; Ascam Saws 3/2; Buland 30/3; Carew and Co., ord 13/2; Samastipore 12/6.

Teas :—Batell 7/8; Bishnauth 2-; Etherbari 12/8 ct; Hausgua 11/2; North Western Cachar 242/8; Pussimbing 8/12; Sarugaon 12/8; Tezpore 9/6—A. P.

Future Of Indian Cotton Prices

Bombay, July 23.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., have issued the following weekly cotton report discussing near and distant problems connected with trade :—

Throughout most of the week the tone in the New York market has been rather poor and liquidation has resulted in a loss of about half a cent in values. For the time being the Anti-inflationists seem to be having the better of the many arguments which are going on. Out here we receive very little information about the progress of the New Crop but so far as we can gather it seems to be making satisfactory headway.

In Bombay there has again been quite an active demand for cotton especially for staple varieties. Selection is now very poor and the oasis is now at its highest so far for the season. A moderate business has also been reported in imported varieties and prices are very firm as supplies are meagre.

Interest in our Old Crop contracts is dying out. The Oomra and Bengal contracts have been mostly squared and most of the Broach cotton has been taken up in the ready market and consequently there have been few tenders of this cotton.

There has been quite active trading in the New contract which has received a good welcome, as we think it deserves, for if it is administered as intended it will be more of a hedge contract and less of a delivery contract than was the case with the old contracts. Last week in our review of the main features of this new contract we stated that there would be no buying on account. This statement is not wholly correct. Normally there will be no buying on account but should at any time a state of emergency be declared due to a Bear Raid then buyers will be given the right to buy on account.

NEW CONTRACT.

During the last week we have received many enquiries from clients as to our market views with regard to the new contract. It is never easy to give market advice at this time of the growing season because crop prospects are liable to much fluctuation between now and the marketing period. From information received there has been a reduction in cotton acreage this year and there has been a further substantial swing over from short staples to the longer varieties, but we fear the campaign to grow more food and less cotton has not been so successful as was at one time hoped. One cause may have been the natural tendency of the Indian farmer to grow what he is accustomed to, but probably the main reason is due to the recovery in the market in recent months plus the substantial advance in the basis of Indian staple cotton and the present prospect is that the Indian farmer will receive more money for the crop he is now growing than he has received for many years. The New contract has had to face the criticism that it is a "Buyer's contract" but this is hardly correct. When the crop ultimately moves the producer will be an anxious seller if the price is attractive, but a merchant will not be such a keen buyer unless he can obtain the actual cotton at a price at which he can safely hedge his purchases. Should present transport difficulties continue into the marketing season, and the present outlook is that they will, then speculators may try to push the earliest month of trading to a substantial premium, but if the Board of the Association does its duty when fixing the final spot rate for that month this premium will have to disappear if that spot rate is fixed by taking into consideration all those factors which are clearly laid down for their guidance.

Since trading started there has been at times a scarcity of sellers which often happens at this time of year when stocks in the country are diminishing. With good demand such as is being experienced at present it is probable that prices in the near future may be carried higher but if a long view is taken it will be realised that if all goes well with the growing crop next season India will produce more than an ample supply to meet all requirements of Indian Mills and exporters, for the needs of the latter are not likely to be large. Present or higher prices will be attractive to the grower and once the crop does move he will be an anxious seller. Caution on the bull side of the market will therefore be advisable although we do believe that present market conditions, which include ample supply of cheap money combined with ability on the part of the consumer to pay good prices, will result in higher prices between now and the time when the New Crop is ready to move into trade channels.

To Counteract Rain Scarcity

Mr. Nadirshaw On Urgency Of Water-Shortage

Speaking on the "possibility o water scarcity in Bombay" under the auspices of Bombay Social Workers Society at Blavatsky Lodge Mr. E. A. Nadirshaw, the Hydraulic Engineer, Bombay Municipality stressed the need of sufficient water-storage so as to tide over two to three bad years. Mr. R. K. Karanjia presided.

QUOTA RISEN BY 600 P. C.

Mr. Nadirshaw explained how by gradual stages the schemes of Tansa, Tulsi and Vihar Lakes were undertaken and completed by Government with a view to meet the increasing water demand created by a rapid rise in the population of the city.

He showed with facts and figures that the population had been just over double since 1900, the supply had increased from 7 to 105 million gallons per day, and the quota per head per day from 10 to 70 gallons per head per day. He further pointed out that the total capacity of the three lakes was 47,000 million gallons, where as the total drawable capacity of the same was 37139 million gallons.

Distributing this supply over 272 days, the maximum supply that could be given to the city and the suburbs after deducting evaporation and other losses was 105 million gallons per day provided the lakes were full atleast on September 15.

RAINFALL CONSTANT

Continuing the speaker said that from the study of rainfall records extending over a long period it had been found that though the rainfall in any locality varied from year to year the average of 30 to 40 years did not vary and tended towards a constant figure whatever period of 30 to 40 years was selected from such a record. It could also be seen from such records that the rainfall in a particular locality showed certain cycles, the period of which lay between 30 to 36 years. Though one could not put complete reliance on such cycles, it was certain that such dry years as 1899 did occur and knowing that fact they should be prepared for such a contingency.

FORECAST IMPOSSIBLE

While looking to the graphs of rainfall during the past century or so, it was seen, said the speaker that during the period of 34 years there were seven points of depressions indicating seven years of scanty rainfall in that period. These seven years were repeated though not quite accurately during the next 34 years but it would be possible to judge when such a depression would occur in future. It would, however, be almost impossible to forecast rainfall from such a cycle. Luckily for Bombay, years as 1899 have not occurred though it is now over 42 years. Last year was practically as deficient as 1899, but Tansa Lake was filled up by mere chance due to a cloud burst in its catchment.

All these went to show, concluded the speaker, that deficient years were repeated by nature sometime or other and the Municipality whose duty it was to give a regular supply of water to the City should provide against such years. This could only be done by having a sufficient storage so as to tide over two to three bad years.

BARODA, July 27.

The Baroda Prant Panchayat meeting was held, to-day, under the presidentship of Sjt. Chimanbhai Amin for the election of a president the chair fell vacant after the disqualification of Maganbhai Patel. There were two candidates. Messrs. Laxmidas Vakil and Jivabhai Desai.

Putting to votes, Mr. Laxmidas Vakil was elected by a majority of votes. Messrs. Jivabhai, Chunilal Vaidya, Manibhai and Dixit made occasional congratulating remarks about Mr. Laxmidas Vakil. The Sabha decided to honour Mr. Maganbhai, for his past social services and appointed a Committee to impliment the decision.

Reservation Of Areas For Military Purposes

MADRAS, July 28.

A press note on the reservation of areas for military purposes states :—

Training in modern weapons of war has to be practical, that is recruits must be allowed to use them as in battle. For this purpose, owing to the range of modern weapons and the necessity of safety, large areas have to be reserved for the military. This sometimes entails hardships to the inhabitants of the localities evacuated, but it is a necessary evil in war. To defend our country we must give good training to our soldiers.

It has been the policy of Government to minimise any such hardships by the grant of full compensation. Villagers are generally satisfied with the compensation awarded, but critics and agitators make use of such disturbances in the life of the cultivators for their own nefarious purposes.

A case in point is what happened recently in one district. For over 20 years the villagers there were accustomed to evacuate certain villages and fields at certain times of the year to allow firing practices. They were paid good compensation and were quite content with the arrangements. Yet an agitation was started recently that they were being driven out of their homes. On investigation the complaint was proved to be baseless.

Recently a Poona paper gave prominence to a report that Government had been acquiring a considerable area of land in Satara District. There is such a scheme in hand, and the land is required for military purposes. The project may entail the evacuation of 10 or 11 villages, but the population so displaced will be given alternative habitations. Compensation will be paid to the cultivators for the loss of their land (this will be an annual payment) and for any crops which may be standing at the time the land is taken over.

The actual requisition of land and arrangements for accommodating the displaced inhabitants are made by the civil authorities, who are also responsible for assessing the compensation.—A. P.

Licenses For Retailers

Difficulties have arisen in Bombay regarding the sale of food grains and other commodities for which a maximum price has been fixed by the Government. Complaints have been received both from retailers and from the public. In order, therefore, both to ensure more equitable distribution of commodities among retailers and to protect the public from overcharging, the Government of Bombay has decided that those shops which deal in such commodities should be licensed and that retail trade in these commodities should not be permitted without a license.

An Order under the Defence of India Act to secure this has been published, and retailers who deal in the following commodities, viz., wheat and wheat products (including flour, atta, maida rawa, suji and bran), paddy, rice, maize, jowar, bajri, gram (any variety), pulses of all kinds, should apply for a license to the Assistant Director of Civil Supplies (Licensing Department) before August 5. Licenses will be issued free, and the conditions imposed are as simple as possible, contingent with the Government being able to watch adequately the movement of the goods. The licensee will have to display in his shop a correct list of the prices of the controlled articles.

Application forms are kept for distribution at all police stations in the city, and should after being filled in be sent by post to the Assistant Director of Civil Supplies (Licensing Department), Secretariat, marked on the envelope "Application for License for Retail Sale". Licenses will be sent by post to all retailers whose applications are granted.

HARWOOD LEAGUE

City Police Gain Second Position

The Senior Division of the Harwood League came to a close on Sunday evening when the last game in the Tournament between the Bombay City Police and the Royal Artillery was played off at the Cooperage before a large crowd. After a keen struggle, the Police won the contest by a brace of goals, both of them being registered in the second half by Rodrigues and Alexander. Thus they became runners-up with 15 points to their credit.

At the conclusion of the game, M. D. Moir, President of the W. I. F. A. congratulated the W.I.A.A Staff on their unique success in the Tournament. The Police also had their mead of praise. Mr. Moir remarked that the Tournament had been a great success from all points of view.

Sir Wm. Lamond distributed the trophies and certificates, and the prizes donated by Mr. Vatcha. Mr. Jehangir Patel, President of the W.I.A.A. Sports Club was presented a clock.

THE FINAL TABLE

The following are the final positions of the teams in the Senior Division of the Harwood League :—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	P.
W.I.A.A. Staff	10	8	1	1	33	7	17
City Police	10	7	2	1	18	11	16
Y. M. C. A.	10	7	1	2	25	10	15
Royal Berkshires	10	7	0	3	32	18	14
Muslims S. C.	10	4	2	4	13	16	10
Royal Navy	10	4	0	6	22	20	8
Royal Artillery	10	3	2	5	13	18	8
South Kanara	10	3	2	5	12	25	8
Bombay Gymkhana	10	3	1	6	7	17	7
H.Q. Sub-Base	10	2	0	8	18	31	4
B. E. S. T.	10	1	1	8	9	29	3

HINDU MAHASABHA PRESIDENT

BOMBAY, July 28.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, will leave for Poona on July 31 to attend the meeting of the All-India Nationalist League, and also to participate in various other functions organised in connection with the Tilak Anniversary Day celebrations. The Mahasabha President will return to Bombay on August 3 next.—United Press.

"Pranasans" Health Course In

YOGA

For Men & Women of all ages :

Registration Rs. 2; Monthly Rs. 10; or Full Three Months' Course Rs. 30.

Learn all that is necessary to keep yourself fit & healthy the rest of your life, by this physical & mental discipline.

These classes begin 6th of August. Other classes continue as usual.

YOGA MAHA VIDYALAYA : (Institute for Scientific Study of Yoga; for complete relief from chronic diseases; & for Physical, Mental, & Spiritual development).

Phone : 24064

Purshotum Bldg., New Queen's Road, oppo. Royal Opera House, BOMBAY.

what a welcome they will get !

HUNTLEY & PALMERS BISCUITS

READING • ENGLAND ESTABLISHED 1826

ANOTHER SHIRT RUINED—AND ITCH ON MY SKIN!
WE MUST CHANGE THE DHOBI AGAIN! THIS ONE ALSO USES BAD SOAP THAT ROTS CLOTHES AND MAKES TROUBLE ON MY SKIN.
I HEARD HIS ANGER AND LISTENED TO HIS WORDS. WHY NOT HAVE THE SERVANT WASH THE SHIRTS AT HOME WITH GOOD SOAP, AND SAVE THIS TROUBLE?
MY HUSBAND MUST BE WELL DRESSED, AND THE SERVANT CANNOT WASH SHIRTS CLEAN AND WHITE LIKE THE DHOBI
HE WILL WASH THEM CLEANER AND WHITER THAN THE DHOBI IF YOU GIVE HIM SUNLIGHT SOAP. I WILL SHOW HIM THE EASY, GENTLE SUNLIGHT WAY TO WASH—THEN YOU WILL HAVE NO TROUBLE
MAKE CLOTHES VERY WET. SOAP WELL WITH SUNLIGHT SOAP
DON'T BEAT! WASH GENTLY
RINSE IN CLEAR WATER. SEE ALL SOAP RINSES RIGHT OUT
THAT IS THE WAY! IT WILL SAVE MONEY WHEN CLOTHES LAST LONGER. MY HUSBAND WILL BE HAPPY AND BETTER-DRESSED AND SO COMFORTABLE—NO BAD SOAP TO HURT HIS SKIN.
SUNLIGHT SOAP

Clothes washed the gentle Sunlight way always look like new, and last far longer—so this pure soap saves you money. You can use Sunlight Soap for every family purpose—it is gentle to the skin.

When you ask for Sunlight Soap make sure you get this →

S. 43—460

LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

THE LOVED NAMES WILL BE CHANGED

IMMEDIATELY the Japanese took Singapore, that great city was given a Japanese name. If the Japanese should capture our towns and holy places the same will happen here. Places with deep historic and religious associations will be desecrated and given Japanese labels — by law. The Japanese are not going to respect Indian sentiments. Are we of this great land going to allow such treatment without a blow? Never! Let us resist these barbarians with our combined might.

BUILD THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT

against the Japanese

GENERAL SELLING IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET

BUYERS HOLDING ALOOF

Bombay, July 28

On Monday, there was renewed decline in New York cotton market. The growing American cotton crop is doing well and there will be steady increase in hedging against prospective arrivals. Thus the market will be called upon to absorb a fairly large quantity and with the Government attitude to check inflation, the long-range outlook is discouraging and lower prices will be seen before we find any sustained advance. There may be occasional rallies but we do not see anything in the situation for a good rise.

The New York cotton market opened steady. But soon there appeared persistent New Orleans selling and liquidation. There was moderate hedging against new crop with support consisting chiefly of scale down Mill price-fixing and buyers were inclined to hold off pending inflation and parity price developments.

The market opened at a decline of 4 points at 18.74 for October and this was the highest level. Thereafter there was general selling and October declined to 18.36. The market closed at a net decline of 27 to 30 points. Spot cotton prices declined 21 points at 19.73c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also easy on increased selling and closed at a decline of 33 to 34 points. Spot cotton prices declined 23 points at 19.74c. per lb.

LOCAL SITUATION

Messrs. Anandilal Podar and Co. state:—

On Monday, cotton opened easier in consequence of Mahajan opening new contract, where there was considerable selling. At the outset, there was some support due to material damage by flood in Sind but subsequently towards the close, heavy selling set in on reports from Ahmedabad with a sharp fall in prices and absence of any support. The difference between July Broach and Jarilla January narrowed down to Rs. 137/4. The news from Ahmedabad seriously disturbed also other markets, such as linseed, groundnuts and yarn, where sharp decline in prices was registered. Only exceptions were gold and silver, which were relatively steady. Shares were closed owing to the death of a member.

The sentiment in all commodity markets was highly confused and seriously disturbed over Indian situation, especially over the disclosures made public by Congress leaders on the contemplated details of plan and there was a desire all-round to have smallest possible open commitments until the situation clears. It was believed after a fall from Rs. 370 to Rs. 343/8, some minor reactions are possible but commitments should be restricted pending favourable news.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York December highest (10 a.m.) ..... 18.62—01

New York December lowest (1-4 p.m.) ..... 18.36—27

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Market eased on continued long liquidation and hedging. Buyers holding back. Closed quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, July 27.

October	18.36—27
December	18.50—28
January	18.55—27
March	18.62—30
May	18.70—30
July	18.74—30
Middling Spot	19.73—21

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, July 27.

October	18.54—33
December	18.58—33
January	18.72—33
March	18.84—33
May	18.90—34
July	18.95—33
Middling Spot	19.74—23

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 28

Following a decline of 27 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 345/8 for Jarila January and improved to Rs. 346/8 on scattered buying. At this level there was renewed selling and prices declined to Rs. 342/8 but recovered to Rs. 344/8.

It appears that professional operators are making attempts to depress prices on the belief that the premium for the new crop is unduly high over old crop There is more truth in the argument as the present scarcity cannot be compared with the prospective situation when new crop will begin to move. Thus cotton remains a sale on all important advances. Later on there was renewed selling and prices slumped to Rs. 339/4 and steadied at Rs. 340. The market was weak and irregular with nervousness

Prices declined to Rs. 338/4 and recovered to Rs. 341 but renewed selling appeared and prices again slumped to Rs. 337/4 and the market steadied at Rs. 338. Prices again declined to Rs. 335/12 as there was no buyer. The market is getting oversold as we have now a straight drop of about Rs. 35 so it will be available to cover sales with a view to replace on advances. The market was steady and closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

I C C January	Rs.	338 0 0
I C C March		339 8 0
BROACH July/August		208 8 0

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, July 28

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G Bengal U P		201	198	195	192
M G Punjab		201	198	195	192
M G Rajputana		207	204	201	198
M G Oompa No. 3	209	206	203	200	
M G C P No. 1	232	229	226	223	
M G C P No. 2	219	216	213	210	
M G Broach No. 2		217	214	211	208
M G Punjab-American		307	304	301	298
M G Surat		408	405	402	399
M G Rajpipla		404	401	398	395
M G Navsari		413	410	407	404

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 28

	Old.	Ready
Bengal	.....	190/95
Berar	180-85	194/99
C. P. 1	190-95	214/19
C. P. 2	180-85	204/09
Khandesh	150-60	.....
Muglai	165-70	.....
Broach	160-65	211/14
Broach Low	150-55	.....

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, July 28

Groundnuts August	.....	1	8 0
Castorseed September	.....	4	3 0
Cottonseed September	.....	1	14 0
Silver 2nd settlement	.....	1	10 0
Gold 2nd settlement	.....	1	6 0

COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton Contract January below New York January 530 cent points at 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 27

Broach July/August highest 214 1/2 lowest 207 1/2 closing 207 3/4

Indian Cotton Contract January highest 353 1/2 lowest 344 closing 345

Indian Cotton Contract March highest 345 lowest 336 closing 336

NEW YORK COTTON NOON CALL
New York, July 27.

October	18.49
December	18.63
January	18.77

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Scattered Selling

Bombay, July 28

The local share bazar opened weak in sympathy with the drastic decline in raw cotton prices. But after opening there was scattered selling and the market was quiet. The market outlook is overshadowed by political developments and buyers are cautious. Tata Steel Deids opened at Rs. 1496 and after declining to Rs. 1475 steadied at Rs. 1485. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 302 and declined to Rs. 297. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1280 and sagged to Rs. 1277 The market was quiet with general decline in almost every scrip.

On Wall Street, there was selective buying of rails steels motors and specialities which provided the chief bullish feature and lack of selling pressure inspired a little bidding but top gains were latterly reduced or cancelled in many instances owing to unfavourable Russian news, inflation scepticism and tax apprehension. U. S. Steel shares improved 5/8 at 48 1/8. Anaconda Copper shares declined 1/8 at 25 1/2 and General Motors closed 1/4 down at 37 7/8 dollars.

TEXTILE MILLS

Apollo 5/4 Ahmedabad Advance 385; Bombay Dyeing 1267/8; Central India 368; Century 487; Colaba Land 176; E D United 3/4/3; Finlay 203; Gokak 257; Indian Bleaching 185; Indore Malwa 357/8; Kohinoor 483; Lakshmi 642/8; Morarji 615; Mysore 148; New Great 270; Phoenix 455; Podar 218/12; Sassoon Silk 95/12; Sholapur 6450; Simplex 201/8; Svadeshi 348; Swan 207; Tata Mill 35; Vishnu 1750; New City 272/8.

ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley 1645; Ahmedabad Electric 180; Ajmere Electric 13/10; Bombay Suburban (old) N 173/12; Bombay Tramways 132; Karachi Electric 196/4; Poona Electric 238/12 Surat Electric 183/12; Tata Hydro 173; Tata Power 1530.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Associated Cement 169; Belapur Sugar 215; Bombay Burma 217/8; Bombay Burma New 72/8; Bombay Steam 345; Shivrajpur 44; Tata Steel Defd 1472/6; Tata Steel Ord 295/8; Prem Construction 119/8; Br B Petrol 1/4/3; Indian Radio Defd 350; Indian Radio Ord 361/4; Scindia Steam 20/2; Tata Chemical 17; Tata Oil 63/8; Western India Match 225; Burma Corporation 2; Indian Iron 26/14; Indian Copper 2/1/9; Steel Corpn of Bengal 15/12.

BANKS

Baroda 116/8; Central 59; Imperial P P 1532/8; Imperial P P 377/8; India xd 145; Reserve xd 100/8; Union 5/8.

RAILWAYS

Ahmedabad Prantej 941/4; Central Prov. 109/8; Gujarat 109; Hoshiarpur Doab 97; Mandra Bhon 108/8; Sara Sirajgunge 98/8; Sialkot Narowal 113.

INSURANCE

Empire 700; Jupiter 15/8; New India 50/8; Oriental Life 3900; Vulcan Insurance 9/8.

DEBENTURES

4 per cent Tata Chem 1952 125; 4 per cent Andhra 1952 104/14; 4 per cent Bombay Telephone 48/4; 4 per cent Tata Power 1951/55 104/14.

PREFERENCE

5 per cent Ahmedabad Advance 125; 7 per cent Andhra 1570; 7 per cent Bombay Tram 78; 6 per cent Bombay Steam 327/8; 5 per cent Central India 682/8; 6 per cent Tata Steel 1st 206/4; 7 1/2 per cent Tata Steel 2nd 137; 7 per cent Tata Hydro 155; 7 1/2 per cent Tata Power 1600; 6 1/4 per cent P Const 1st 122/8; 6 1/4 per cent P Const 2nd 121/8; 5 per cent Svadeshi 138; 5 per cent T Chem 121.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 28

Yarn No. 6 1/2s August 246 October 248
Yarn No. 10 1/2s August 296 October 298
Yarn No. 2c 1/2s August 369 October 387
Yarn No. 40s August 640 October 645
Quotations for 6 1/2s, 10 1/2s, 40s, are nominal.

METAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 28

Copper sheets lb. 21 Rs. 180 28 170 35 170 42 162 49-56 160

Brass sheets Flag Brand lb. 20-21 Rs. 120/8 24 113/4 28 110 35 109 42 106 49-56 104/8

Spelter 'P.H.' Rs. 150 Rosita Rs. 145 Country Rs. 110 Pigtead 'B.M.' Refined Rs 92 per cwt.

SETTLEMENT RATES

Copper sheets Aso Rs. 169

Market tone:—Steady

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 28

The market opened lower and tended to decline further. But at lower rates scattered buying support emanated and the market moved either way. Tata Deferreds which previously stood at 1500 opened at 1485 and declined to 1465. After recovering to 1495 they fell back to 1470. Tata Ordinaries after opening at 298 eased off to 295. Textile shares also ruled weak. Bombay Dyeings closed lower at 1270. Centuries at 485 and Kohinoors at 485. Indian Irons were at 26-14.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1500) 1485 1465 1485 1470
Tata Ordinaries (300) 298 295 298 295
Tata Ordinary 295; Tata Deferred 1470; Indian Iron 26/14; Steel Corpn of Bengal 15/14; Bombay Dyeing 1270; Central India 366/4; Century 485; Gokak 258/2; Kohinoor 485; Simplex 201; Andhra Valley 1630; Tata Hydro 172/8; Tata Power 1540; Associated Cement 168/8; Belapur 215; Bombay Burma (old) 215.

Sales Of Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. Eight Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 28th July, 1942. Total amount offered was Rs. 12,53,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-14-0 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-13-9 allotted approximately 93 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 8,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0-9-0 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Six Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 4th August 1942, in Bombay up to 11 a.m. (S.t.) and up to the close of business on Monday, the 3rd August, 1942 at other centres. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 7th August 1942. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 24th July, 1942, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 3,32,00,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, July 28

T T London on:—

New York sellers	4.02 1/2 buyers 4.03 1/2
Madrid official	40.5 voluntary rate 46.55
Montreal sellers	4.43 buyers 4.47
Zurich sellers	17.3 buyers 17.4
Stockholm sellers	16.85 buyers 16.95

LONDON PRODUCE
London, July 28

Rozario Santa Fe July/Aug quoted	26/1 1/2
Barletta Russo July/Aug quoted	26/1 1/2
South Australian wheat July/Aug quoted	28

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, July 28

2 3/4 per cent 1949-52	98/2
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	93/0
3 per cent 1951-54 Loan	99/16
3 per cent 1949-52 Loan	100
3 per cent 1963/65	93/6
4 per cent 1960-70	108/10
3 per cent 1946 Bonds	102
4 per cent War Bonds	102/2
3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 Loan	102/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955 Loan	112/4
TAX FREE LOANS	
6 per cent 1945-55 Loan	108/12
4 per cent 1963/65 Mysore	113
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	123
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T	1947 104
4 per cent M Deb	1957 107/8
6 per cent M Deb	1959 114/0
5 per cent M Deb	1954 124/4
5 per cent K P T	1956 123/8

Tone:—Firm.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 28

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York.

London spot and forward silver quotations were unchanged at 23 1/2d. There was moderate demand which was satisfied by production. New York spot silver was also unchanged at 35 1/8 cents London Bombay spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 52.10-3. The local market was quiet with scattered business Quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	Rs	52	5 0
Ashad		52	4 0
Shravan		52	3 6
Sovereign		39	7 0

SILVER

Ready		84	9 0
Ashad		83	15 0
Shravan		84	1 0

LONDON SILVER
London, July 28

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 1/2

LONDON GOLD
London, July 28

Gold Bar Fine per oz	£8-8-0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, July 28

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£65 1/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£101
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£32 7/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£107 7/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	£105 7/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£115 3/8
Victory bonds 4 per cent ex div.	£114 1/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£6 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg)	£54 1/2
National Bank of India	£27 1/2

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 28

LONDON:—
Banks buying 90 Days/Bl 1/6 9/32 Two Months
Banks buying 90 Days/Bl 1/6 5/16 Three Months
Banks Buying 90 Days/Bl 1/6 5/16 Four Months
B C Rates T T 1/6 15/16 D D 1/6 15/16
Banks selling T T 1/6 31/32 D D 1/6 31/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 5/32
LONDON/NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T Rs 332 3/4 D D Rs 332 3/4
Banks buying T T Rs 329 1/2 D D Rs 329 1/2
LONDON/MONTREAL:
Banks selling T T Rs 302 1/2 D D 302 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs 297 3/4 D D 294 3/4
LONDON/BERNE:
Banks selling T T Rcs 126 3/4 D D Rcs nil
Banks buying T T Rcs 131 1/2 D D Rcs nil
LONDON/STOCKHOLM
Banks selling T T K 123 D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128 D D K 128
MEXICO/LONDON:
Banks selling T T Rs 67.27 D D Rs 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs 63.04 D D Rs 62.04
LISBON/LONDON:—
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom D D Esc 7.35 nom
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55 D D Esc 7.55 nom
AUSTRALIA/LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1/10 3/8 D D 1/10 3/8
Banks buying T T nil D D 1/10 3/8
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.
Gold £8-8-0 Ready
New York silver 35 1/8
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready 23 1/2 forward
London Discounts 3 months 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1/8 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call and 7 to 3 months not quoting
4 to 6 months 1/4 per cent
7 to 12 months 1/2 per cent
Tone: Very easy

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 28

Groundnuts August— Opening	.....	51	12 0
Highest	.....	52	0 0
Lowest	.....	50	7 0
Closing	.....	51	4 0
Castorseeds September— Opening	.....	52	5 0
Highest	.....	54	14 0
Lowest	.....	52	8 0
Closing	.....	54	0 0
Cottonseeds September— Opening	.....	31	4 0
Highest	.....	31	8 0
Lowest	.....	30	9 0
Closing	.....	31	0 0
Linseed September— Closing	.....	3	13 9

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Potato Famine In Europe

British Agriculture Looks Up: Hudson's Call For Further Efforts

LONDON, July 23.

Six hundred thousand additional acres of wheat will be harvested in Britain this year, declared the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Hudson, reviewing food production in Parliament to-day. Milk production in the first six months of this year was ten million gallons above a similar period in the best prewar year. There has been a certain wastage of potatoes grown as insurance, but in Germany the potato ration had been reduced by half and there was no guarantee that even that half would be available.

Hamburg was entirely without potatoes from July 2 to 12 and Vienna during the week ending July 4.

"Nevertheless calls on shipping have so largely increased that although I suggested last March that we had attained the peak of possible increase in crops I have been compelled to ask farmers for a further increase particularly in wheat, potatoes and vegetables."

It would prove a formidable task but it could be done. The women's land army had increased from 15,000 last year to over 40,000 now.-

The Minister of Agriculture Mr. Hudson received a number of bouquets in the Commons following his review of increased food prduction reported earlier.

Mr. Barnes (Labour) declared that the food front was generally satisfactory.

Mr. Own Evans (Liberal) said that British farmers had thus far successfully countered U-boats threats.

Other members mentioned instances of waste while Mr. Davis (Independent) said that if the shipping losses announced in American newspapers were true, the prospects of food imports getting hourly were more serious.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hudson, intervening in the debate announced that Britain was now producing two-thirds of her own food requirements.

WOOLTON'S SLOGAN

For the Ministry of Food the Parliamentary Secretary, Mr. Mabane, declared that Lord Woolton's slogan was "Vitamins For Victory." Mr. Mabane said that military necessities might make the food situation more difficult, but if a further tightening of the belt was necessary all hands must must go to the buckle.

The statement was greeted with cheers and estimates of the ministries of agriculture and food were agreed to.

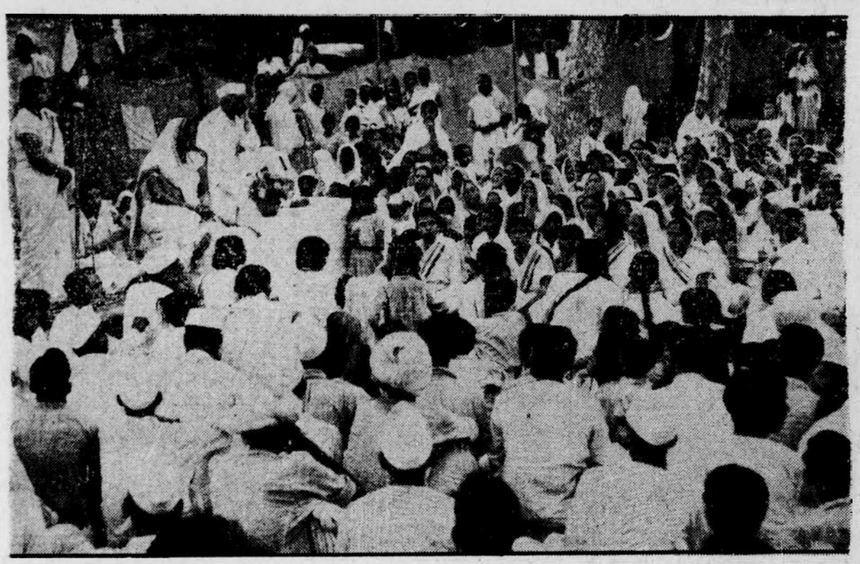
AMERICAN COURTS FOR U. S. TROOPS IN BRITAIN

LONDON, July 28.

An agreement has been reached between the British and American Governments by which criminal jurisdiction over American troops in Britain and Northern Ireland will be exercised by an American military court and not by a British Court.

Announcing this in the Lords, when introducing a bill to give effect to the agreement, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Simon explained that the new agreement follows the lines of a similar arrangement between Britain and France during the last war, when there were large British forces in France. American forces are now reaching Britain in increasing numbers and both Governments desire to legalise the position forthwith.

It was agreed that the bill should be dealt with as a matter of urgency in accordance with Government request.—Reuter.



Last week Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru paid a visit to the Congress Training Camp for women at Meerut, where he also addresse d a large public meeting. He is seen here sitting on the dais.

LINKING U. S. WITH PANAMA

State Department To Call For Immediate Making Of 625-Mile Highway

WASHINGTON, July 28.

A strategically important inter-American highway linking the United States with Panama is to be rushed to completion under arrangements just concluded with Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama.

The State Department, which makes the announcement, is to call for immediate construction at the expense of the United States Government of a 625 miles of all-weather pioneer road to link up with about 1,000 miles of Inter-American highway already constructed in Central America and Panama.

Siamese Diplomats Don't Want To Return

LONDON, July 28.

All Siamese diplomatic and consular officers in Britain except three have elected to stay here, rather than be repatriated as they are entitled to be, according to the terms of the exchange agreement.

The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Richard Law giving this information in a Parliamentary answer adds all Japanese diplomatic and Consular officers in this country are being repatriated.—Reuter.

For Helping Prisoners In Jap Hands

LONDON, July 28.

A special Red Cross appeal for funds to help British Dominion prisoners in Japanese hands similar to that recently made for Russia was suggested in the Commons to-day.

The Secretary for War, Sir James Grigg replied "Prisoners in the Far East cannot be helped effectively until the Japanese Government agrees to the setting up of the necessary machinery. I have no reason to think that the help which can be given will lack the necessary financial support."—Reuter.

The workers of the Loco and Carriage and Wagon Workshop Lucknow, resumed work on Tuesday morning.

INCENDIARIES BUSY IN BERLIN

LONDON, July 28.

The head of the Gestapo, Himmler has offered a reward of 20,000 marks for information leading to the arrest of "firebugs" in Berlin, says the Berlin correspondent of "Stockholm Tidningen".

Mysterious fires have broken out in big houses in Berlin almost every night recently. A correspondent quoted by the Independent French Agency says that the police believe that people "trying to sow unrest among the population" may be responsible.—Reuter.

27 P. C. Of Nazi Manpower Stationed In Western Europe

LONDON, July 28.

Twenty-seven per cent of the potential German man-power has been pinned down in Western Europe as the result of Britain's war effort and largely as the result of R. A. F. bombing strategy, according to well-informed observers in London.

A great mass of anti-aircraft batteries must be manned to protect a thousand vital target areas, large air forces must be maintained, civil defence forces staffed and extra labour employed as the result of R. A. F. damage and blockade, dislocation of traffic, longer sea routes and the manufacture of war materials as a result of the blockade.

This total man-power is estimated at six million out of available 22 million and it is pointed out that considering the British population is less than one-third of Russia's, Britain's war effort is already stupendous even before the opening of a second front.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR FEDERATION TO BE ESTABLISHED.

CHICAGO, July 23.

Plans for the establishment of an International Labour Federation in competition with the Congress of Industrial Organisation and the American Federation of Labour were announced in Chicago on Monday. At a conference of delegates of independent labour unions representing one million workers.

More than a dozen independent unions decided to launch the federation which will be organised at the National Founding Convention here from October 2 to 4.

JAPAN TO BE ON DEFENSIVE

Navy Spokesman Fears Allied Air Attack

LONDON: In the Tokio newspaper "Yomiuri", as quoted by an American news agency, the navy spokesman, Captain Hideo Hirada wrote that since the conquest o' Java, Japan had taken the defensive while the Allies are on the offensive.

He warned his Government that Japan would probably be attacked from the air and that it was rather too soon for her newly captured raw materials to be fully exploited as transportation was a difficult problem.—India Press Service.

Tribute To Portuguese Help

LOURENCO MARQUES, July 28.

The former United States Ambassador to Japan, Mr. Grew, and Admiral Nomura called on Col. Paulo Rego, the acting Governor-General on Saturday, to thank him for the expeditious handling of the exchange of nationals by the Portuguese and the friendly treatment of the respective nationals.

Col. Rego returned the visit to the ships.—Reuter.

"National Herald's" Appeal

LUCKNOW, July 27.

The "National Herald", Congress daily, filed a petition at the Oudh Chief Court before Sir George Thomas, Chief Judge, against the recent order of the U. P. Government confiscating the security of Rs. 6,000 deposited by the paper on November last.

Flogging Abolished In Mysore

BANGALORE, July 28.—Flogging as prison punishment has been abolished in Mysore State by an order issued by the Government of Mysore to-day. Probably the Government of Mysore is the first in the whole of India to abolish corporal punishment in jails.—A. P.

Surplus For C. P. Govt.

NAGPUR, July 28.

The final account of the C. P. Government for the year 1941, 1942 show a net surplus of Rupees 19,85 lakhs or 15,33 lakhs more than the revised accounts for the year. The receipts were Rs. 53,144 lakhs and expenditure Rs. 51,159 lakhs. This is the third surplus year in succession.—A. P.

A. I. C. C. Plans

Members To Be Guests Of B.P.C.C.; P.C.C. Officials Specially Invited

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following bulletin regarding the arrangements of the A.I.C.C. meeting:—

The work of construction of the special A.I.C.C. pandal at the Gowalia Tank Maidan is going on apace and the pandal will be ready early next week.

The members of the A.I.C.C. and the officials of the Provincial Congress Committees, who will be the guests of the Bombay P.C.C., are once again requested to communicate at once to Congress House, Bombay, as to when and by what train they will be travelling. All the guests will be lodged in Sirdar Griha, Arya Nivas and Welcome Hotel.

VISITORS

Visitors to A.I.C.C. wanting arrangements to be made for them by us should kindly write to this Committee about their requirements. These visitors will be lodged in Madhavashram, National Hindu Lodge and Arya Pathikashram.

Those A.I.C.C. members who may prefer to stay with their friends and make their own private arrangements should also inform us of their Bombay address to facilitate contact among members. We are printing a full list of A.I.C.C. members with their Bombay addresses and telephone numbers to be circulated among the members of the A.I.C.C.

PRESS TICKETS

Press tickets are not sent by post. Press representatives are requested to receive them from the Congress House from next Monday onwards.

A special telephone service has been taken at the Pandal and the telephone number is 46167.

VISITORS' TICKETS

Several new centres for the sale of A.I.C.C. tickets have been opened in different parts of the City. The response of visitors is extremely encouraging. The prices of tickets range from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500 (i.e. Rs. 10, Rs. 25, Rs. 100 and Rs. 500) Visitors are requested to book their seats early to avoid disappointment, since the accommodation for visitors is limited.

Bengal Security Prisoners

CALCUTTA, July 28.

The Government of Bengal have it is understood, now been examining the conditions of detention of security prisoners in the Province in the light of suggestions of the Central Government.

Several amendments of the existing rules on the subject will shortly be announced by the Government.—A. P.

Cuttack Forward Bloc Leader Arrested

CUTTACK, July 28.

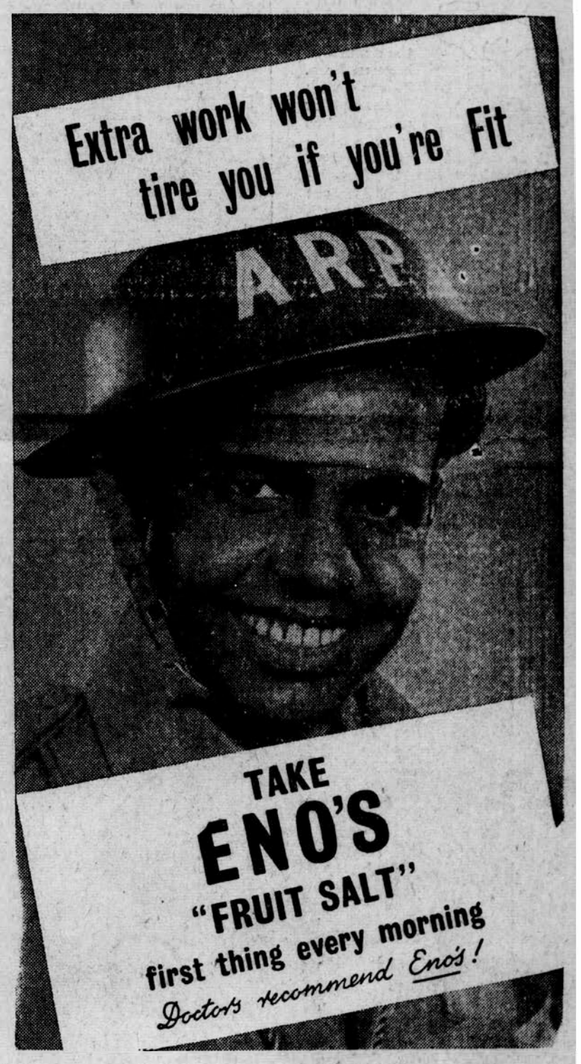
Mr. Asoke Das (son of Pandit Nilkantha Das, member Central Assembly) provincial organiser, Forward Bloc, was arrested this morning under the Defence of India Act for alleged possession of a prejudicial document.

His rooms were searched soon after the Government notification banning the Forward Bloc organisation.—A. P.

U. P. Congress Leader Arrested

CAWNPORE, July 28.

Mr. Gangasahai Chaubey, divisional officer of the Congress Quomi Sevadal and Organiser of the Congress civil defence scheme was arrested under the Defence of India rules. After a search of his residence the police are reported to have seized certain papers.—A. P.



CHARLIE CHAN INTTERMINABLE WAITING—INTOLERABLE PAIN By ALFRED ANDRIOLA

IT WAS LADDIE'S INTELLIGENCE AND BRAVERY WHICH HELPED SOLVE BAFFLING CASE!
AND YOUR CLEVERNESS, CHARLIE! BUT HE IS APPARENTLY A SPLENDID BOY! I MUST DO SOMETHING FOR HIM!
BLAST THE LUCK! PISTOL ESCAPED! NOW WE'LL NEVER GET THE HAWK!
HAIE! MUST THEN GET CONFESSION FROM CARSON BEFORE HE DIES!
McNaught Syndicate, Inc.
LATER, AT THE HOSPITAL...
THEY'VE HAD DAD IN THERE FOR HOURS-AND I DON'T KNOW WHETHER HE'S ALIVE OR-D-DEAD!
POOR BOY! EVEN INSCRUTABLE GODS CANNOT SPARE HIM PRESENT HEARTBREAK!
SURGERY
HE-HE- WASN'T ALL BAD- HE ONLY WANTED MONEY TO CURE MY LAMENESS!
TOO OFTEN FALSE GODS BECKON AND IGNORANT MEN OBEY!
ERY
Alfred Andriola

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